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The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. VI NO. 14 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918. TWO ANNAS

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

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STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

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Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

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Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nkwera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

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Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 8

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
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(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

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42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

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13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

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Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
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DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

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EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

MAGNIFICENT
MIRZAPORE
AND JAIPORE
CARPETS
OF SORTS

FOR RETAIL SALE
ON COMMISSION
ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT AT FACTORY PRICES
AT
MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Best Silks for Sarries, China Silk by Yards, "LIONS" FIRE PROOF SAFES, Indian Open Hand Carved Furniture.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece-goods and embroidery at the

Lowest Prices,

where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

270, Hornby Road, Fort.

Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

We want every reader to understand,
THAT THE
JAPANESE FINE ARTS

is the, only place in the city where he would be completely satisfied Please note the following:

IN OUR EMPORIUM

1. High class Silks Crepe-de-chene and Silk Stockings,
2. Curios and Brass Wares,
3. Crockery, Fancy goods and Toys, etc; etc; etc.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 263, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Values in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague.

USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price, Re. 1.

Batliwalla's Bejamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIZTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Imbiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobie Itch etc.,

Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.
LIMITED.
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT TO-NIGHT OF PRESENT VARIETIES & CINEMA

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10 p. m

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

presents

VARIETIES AND CINEMA SELECTED

To-morrow! To-morrow!!

The

STRONGEST ATTRACTION

of the Year

GAIETY'S RED LETTER DAY

TOM MELBOURNE'S

ALI BABA

from

COLABA

A NONSENSICAL VERSION

of the

40 **THIEVES** 40

9 **IN NINE SCENES** 9

Introducing

THE LATEST

BURLESQUE AND NOVELTIES

Absolutely the finest production this side of DRURY LANE. It's nevertheless one of the Biggest. Brightest and Best Shows ever seen in Bombay.

IT'S SIMPLY A SCREAM

— From Beginning to End —

Scene 1. **A BAZAR IN TEHERAN.** The arrival of Morgiana. Love at first sight. Cogia asserts herself. Ali comes home later than usual. When a man's married his troubles begin. 'Twas in September. Entry of Abdullah the terrible. Gold. Ali tries to do a little business. The stranger sees the beautiful Morgiana. The plot thickens. The merchant stays for the night.

Scene 2. **ALI BABA'S STABLES.** The donkey gets out of hand. The plot gets thicker. The Captain of the Forty steals Morgiana. **STARTLING PERFORMANCE OF SQUIBS THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING DONKEY** (with apologies to Col. Fillis). Ali hears of his loss and, with Ganem and the faithful quadruped, sets off to find the missing slave.

Scene 3. **ON THE WAY TO THE CAVE.** Cogia sings of the fatal curse of beauty.

Scene 4. **THE PERSIAN MOUNTAINS. THE CAVE OF THE FORTY.** Arrival of the rescue party. "I've an idea. Let us hide here." The plot gets thicker and thicker. Abdullah the horrible makes love to the fair Morgiana. **THE SECRET OF THE CAVE. OPEN SESAME.** The absence of the Forty explained. Ali forgets the secret code. Ganem has a brain wave. Ali does a bit of profiteering. Abdullah discovers that he has been diddled. The vow of vengeance. Ganem suggests restoration. The spirit of the cave.

Scene 5. **ON THE ROAD HOME.** Morgiana sings of Love, and the Donkey dances with delight.

Scene 6. **THE HOME OF ALI BABA.** The Woodcutter's welcome. Reminisences. Counting the stolen treasure. Abdullah arrives with the clue he discovered in scene four. Ali as a gay deceiver. The Capain is suspicious. The secret of the borrowed measure.
Finale. Ding Dong.

Scene 7. **BACK TO THE CAVE.** Here the plot is delayed to introduce a few Melbourneisms.

Scene 8. **ALI & COGIA** go for a ride in their Ford.

Scene 9. **ALI'S COURTYARD.** Back to the plot. Abdullah still seeking for that which was lost, tracks the thief to his lair. Abdullah's crafty scheme. The arrival of the oil jars. Morgiana's discovery. The Villain outwitted and the triumph of right over might. The inevitable happy ending.

GRAND ORIENTAL FINALE
SEND A DEPUTATION

DON'T FORGET THE DAY IS TO-MORROW
At 6-15 and at 9-45 at the GAIETY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, 6th March, 1918.
For particulars and Prospectus apply to
HONY. SECY.
Bombay Art Society,
Assay Office,
1670 H. M's Mint, Mint Rd. Fort.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Premier Theatre of the East.

FILLIS' WILD WEST CIRCUS.

Fifth week in Bombay and still a huge success
4TH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
MORE ADDITIONS!
MORE ADDITIONS!!
MORE ADDITIONS!!!
From an extensive repertoire.
A host of supplementary Attractions headed by
MAD'LE. COLLETTE
The Graceful Dancer of the Parisian Stage, in a series of
SERPENTINE DANCING.
"A'la Love Freer"
WONDERFUL ILLUMINATIONS,
Marvellous Scenic Effects.
NEW TRICK HORSES.
THE FUN MERCHANTS
Will introduce New Patents to the Bombay Public.
A full company of ARTISTS & ANIMALS.
ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT
AT 9-30 P. M.
Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 5 p.m.
REDUCED PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Booking at Rose & Co's and at the Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M.
POPULAR PICTURE
PATHE GAZETTE
CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE
V. C,
TINY TOM AS A DOMESTIC HELP.
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1/8, 1, and Ans. 8 & 4.

—MARY PAGE—
SEE HER REMARKABLE LIFE HISTORY IN
THE STRANGE CASE
OF
MARY PAGE
NOW SHOWING AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Undoubtedly the greatest Mystery Serial ever filmed, presenting a tornado of thrills in 15 absorbing episodes, each more exciting than the one before,
featuring
EDNA MAYO
The best dressed girl on the screen, who wears no less than 33 "creations," embracing every kind of fashion, from ballroom dress to boudoir gown, the whole being designed by Lucille (Lady Duff-Gordon), the most famous designer in the world.
Also
A RIPPING COMIC.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
Second instalment of
PATHE'S SUPER FEATURE SERIAL
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
featuring
MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING
MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING
One of the most charming and beautiful actresses on the Screen.
ALSO
LONESOME LUKE
PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
PRICES—Special Private Boxes:—Rs. 8. Boxes Rs. 6. Balcony Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4 and As. 2.
"ALWAY'S A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Return of an Old Favourite
HENRI KRAUS
The fine dramatic star of the French Stage famous in Bombay for his wonderful performances in
"LES MISERABLES"
and
"FLANDERS MY COUNTRY"
IN
A charming Romance of beautiful France produced and staged by **HENRI KRAUS**
"THE TRAMP"
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
LONESOME LUKE
AS
"THE PLUMBER."
Next Saturday, Jan. 19th
The greatest Naval subject ever shown.
The Navy League's Patriotic Film
Produced in co-operation with the
British Admiralty:
"IT IS FOR ENGLAND."
Written and produced by Lawrence Cowen
featuring
BARONESS HELENE GINGOLD.
This amazing and epoch-making British production was only rendered possible through the generous facilities granted to the author by the Admiralty and the
House of Commons.
"IT IS FOR ENGLAND"
A Romance of our own times.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA
Lamington Road, North.
TO-NIGHT!
THREE POWERFUL EPISODES OF THAT THRILLING ACTION SERIAL
THE
AMERICAN GIRL.
Featuring
—MARIN SAIS—
The most daring Horsewoman in the World.
It electrifies the audience with its speed, its astounding thrills, and makes the audience gasp with amazement at its mighty action.
'TIS GREAT!
YOU'VE GOT TO SEE IT!
Also a Rip-roaring Two-Part Comedy. Don't miss this enjoyable programme.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—At 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
Third Instalment
8000 feet
OF
Patria! Patria!
45,000ft. long serial.
To-night ***To-night***
A compulsory Marriage and its result.
New plots against Patria.
How she baffles them.
The conspirators outwitted.
Other most sensational Scenes will be the order of the day.
PRICES HALF ONLY.
Saturday, Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)
This serial supplied by Mr. M. G. Patel, Sub Agent Pathe Freres Kalbadevi.

AMUSEMENTS.

Greatest Success of the Season.

OPENING LAST NIGHT — BOTH SHOWS CROWDED

DE VILLIERS

PROCLAIMED BY ALL LAST NIGHT:—

THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN

SALE OF TICKETS TO ALL CLASSES STOPPED AT 9-12.
OVER 2000 PEOPLE REFUSED ADMISSION.

Nothing like it ever seen in Bombay.

A TREMENDOUS BIG HIT

Mr. DE VILLIERS and MISS OSBERY in the Apache scored a big success.

Mr. DE VILLIERS and MISS RENEE in Telepathy left the audience dumbfounded. The Resurrection of Themis,

(Mr. DE VILLIERS, MISS OSBERY and JAKE WOOLLOOMOOLOO)
brought down the house,

Deafening applause at the end of the spiritualistic seance by Mr. DE VILLIERS.

Mr. HARRY JESSEL (light comedian,)
in his popular song and again in impersonations of CHARLIE CHAPLIN made a very big hit with the audience.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-45

AT DHOBI TALAO

DE VILLIERS AND COMPANY,

THE CLEVEREST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Rs, **3, 2, 1**—Gallery, Indians only As. **8** and **4**. Children half price except in As. **4**. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. **2** and **1** only.

1st Class Seats only reserved at **Moving Theatre, Dhobi Talao, daily after 10 a.m.**

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P.M.
2 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

An attempt at suicide on the part of the pretty heroine—
An unexpected clue to the identity of the slayer of the old inventor—
The attempted assassination of the Russian Secret Agent Baroness Olga—
The sensational escape of the assassin—
The deaths of the Japanese Agents—
The recovery of the long sought and much travelled book containing the precious secret—
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"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"
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so much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for
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Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
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Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LEPROSY of ten years' standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists. Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388, Bombay. 1800

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,

36, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

Tele: "Writertype."

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply B. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An influential reliable and hardworking SALESMAN to work Sundry Japan lines and also bunder lines. Apply Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 179

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK with a knowledge of Typing. Apply to the MANAGER, Pyrkes Apollo Hotel. 1772

WANTED—LADY TYPIST, State salary, age and reference if any to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1829.

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowledge of Shorthand not essential. Apply sharp to Box No. 638, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1779

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with thorough knowledge of accounts. Apply sharp to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1771

WANTED.—A HINDU BILL-COLLECTOR. Security Rs. 100 Pay according to Collections made. Apply Box No. 645 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1815

WANTED—A B. Sc. or a B.A. (in Science) as a full-time SCIENCE TEACHER. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS, New High School, Waudby Road, Fort. 1820

WANTED—A PERSON, strong in Commercial correspondence in his leisure hours. Write to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1826.

THE B. D. PETIT-PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL—WANTED an experienced COMPOUNDER and a PARSEE HOUSE SURGEON. Apply with testimonials to HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED for Bombay and Out Countries COOKS, PAMALS, AYAHS, MASALCHIES, and every kind of workmen. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay. 1796

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced CONTRACTOR for the distribution amongst subscribers of a daily paper having a large circulation. Security required. Apply stating terms to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill, must be good machanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Kapadvanj a qualified and an experienced LADY DOCTOR to take Charge of a Bora Charitable Dispensary and Maternity Home. Apply with testimonials, stating salary, to Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1816

WANTED—A FIRST or a SECOND CLASS experienced ENGINEER for the erection of cotton ginning and pressing factory in Gujarat District. Apply personally or write to ALLIBHAI KHUSHAL, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi Post, No. 3, Bombay. 1724

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum 1177

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMART YOUNG MAN, who knows English and Guzerati and who is thoroughly acquainted with Bombay to act as a guide to the undersigned, living at 153, Sirdar Griha, near Crawford Market. The applicants to call between 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., with testimonials, Terms in person. P. LAKSHMINARASIAH. 1803

WANTED.—A duly qualified Research CHEMIST for an Industrial Investigating and Prospecting Syndicate in Bombay. Experience of similar work essential. Terms according to qualifications. Good Salary. Applications will be treated as private. Apply with full particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1802

WANTED—A SECRETARY for an Industrial Investigating and Prospecting Syndicate in Bombay. A Graduate with Science and familiar with business methods preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be treated as private. Apply with full particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, 73, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1803.

WANTED for the Nargol School: (1) a GRADUATE with science qualifications; (2) an UNDERGRADUATE to teach Persian; (3) a certified DRILL MASTER, salaries offered are; (1) Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100; (2) Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 60; (3) Rs. 25 respectively in addition to free quarters and Medical attendance. Apply to R. P. JEHANGIR, Pedder Road, Bombay. 1822

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY TEACHER in Civil Lines, Etawah U. P. to teach English Mathematics, History and Geography upto the Matric or Middle Class for my wife and two daughters. Pay from Rs. 80 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Lodging free. Minimum qualifications should be Matric or Senior Cambridge Certificate. Experienced and elderly applicants will be preferred. Apply sharp with copies of Certificates, stating full terms to RAJ NARAIN, B.A.C.E., Executive Engineer, U. P. Canals, Etawah 1499

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICES of a smart young man matric passed, having banking experience, salary Rs. 30 p.m. Apply Post Box No. 266. 1740

COMMERCE GRADUATE, experienced Teacher in Book-keeping, competent Accountant, seeks ENGAGEMENT, whole-time or part-time. For particulars please apply Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1797

MANAGER having vast experience of all Indian business centres in Piece-goods and Sundries, Paces Salesman, Accountant and Correspondent himself, shortly terminating his agreement with a big European Export-Import firm open to engagement. Write to Box. No. 627 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1725

WANTED.

WANTED—An ELECTRIC CRANE of about three tons capacity, complete with lifting and hoisting tackle. Apply Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1793

WANTED—SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS of any make. Write with full particulars to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1827.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DIRECTORIES. All of 1917. "Times of India," Thacker India, Khosala, Thacker, Bombay. Write with price to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 1828.

WANTED—Any Attorney's Firm ready to incur all the expenses previously to win two big cases true to their cause against First Class States in Bombay Presidency. For particulars please communicate with "DESAI BROTHERS," c/o The Manager, Bonded Liquor Warehouse, Bassein. Bombay. 1813

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Store, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1805

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOILER TUBES, outside size 3½ long, 18 feet (large quantity). Apply DAWOODBHAI NOORBHAI CHOONIA, No. 66, Kambatipura, Bombay. 1799

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS FOR SALE—Johnson's Pyrogallic Acid Sodium, Sulphite, Soda Carbonate, etc, Apply to S. P. GHANDHI & SONS, Jooma Musjid. 1814

FOR SALE.—One silver white country-bred HORSE, about 15-2 hands, broken to harness, age about 4, Rs. 450 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1821

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—At Matheran the "KEEP-SAKE." GOOD accommodation, fine situation. For price, particulars, apply FRAMJI JAMSEDJI BATLIBOI, Forjet Street, Tardeo, Bombay. 1603

FOR SALE—SUGAR FACTORY and FLOUR MILLS with their full requisites. For further particulars, apply to:—BAKHSHI DARSHAN SINGH, Hony. Magistrate, P. O. Malooksingh, (Sindh). 1589

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One handsome strong, English, rubber tyred, glass fronted BROUGHAM by Laurie & Marner, in splendid condition. Price Rs. 1,000 or near offer. One English elegant Mail Phaeton rubber tyred by Laurie & Marner, suitable for a single horse or pair in excellent order. Price Rs. 700 or near offer. Property of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabji. The above are on view at No. 44, Chowpatty Road, in the bungalow occupied by Mr. Husain B. Tyabji, behind Wilson College. 1795

TO BE LET

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of Dr. Fernandes's Bungalow, opposite Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaon Back Road. Accommodation: 1 drawing, 1 dining and 5 bed rooms, etc. Apply FIRST FLOOR. 1819.

TONAVLA HOTEL, TONAVLA—Furnished rooms with bath rooms TO LET. Apply JEENA & Co 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1606

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 1798

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KALYAN, DISTRICT THANA.

24 POWER-LOOMS with preparation machinery, geering and all accessories, compound boiler and engine 18 N.H.P. double cropping machine, yarn on beams and bobbins, insami land 1a. 17g., leasehold land 6g., weaving and other sheds, etc., are to be sold by Public Auction on the 27th January, 1918, at 2 p.m. in the mill premises in one lot or by parcels as will suit the circumstances. The undersigned will also receive offers by tenders or private negotiations before the said date. If the said offer is fair and reasonable, then no auction will take place. For particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned. Property is on view on the mill-premises on any day between 12 a.m. to 4 p.m.

M. R. RANADE,
A. N. KHARE,
Liquidators.
1811

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company at Churchgate Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January, 1918, at 2-55 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft new articles which will be submitted to the Meeting; and in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modifications to consider and if thought fit to pass the sub-joined Resolution as an extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the articles contained in the type-written document submitted to the Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved and that such articles be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

If the above Resolution be passed with or without modification by the required majority it will be submitted as a Special Resolution to another Meeting of the Company to be hereafter convened.

Dated this fifteenth day of January, 1918.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

NOTE:—The proposed New Articles may be inspected at the Company's office by any shareholder during office hours. 1810

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Berar Company Limited, will be held at the office of the Company at CHURCHGATE STREET, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January, 1918, at 2-40 o'clock, (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting, and in the event of the approval thereof with or without modifications to consider and if thought fit to pass the subjoined Resolution as an extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION

That the articles contained in the type written document submitted to the Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

If the above resolution be passed with or without modification by the required majority, it will be submitted as a Special Resolution to another Meeting of the Company to be hereafter convened.

Dated this fifteenth day of January, 1918.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

NOTE.—The proposed New Articles may be inspected at the Company's offices by any Shareholder during office hours. 1808

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all Mill-owners and persons interested in the Indian Cotton trade that the deliberate watering of cotton for purposes of adulteration has been penalised and will be strictly prevented in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. Every effort is being made by seed distribution and by prevention of adulteration, to increase the quantity of long staple "Gaorani" cotton, for which these Dominions were at one time famous. Much success has already been achieved and merchants desiring to procure this long and silky staple variety of cotton, should apply to the Director of Agriculture, His Highness the Nizam's Government, who will help them in every possible way.

G. E. C. WAKEFIELD,
Director-General of Revenue,
H. H. the Nizam's Government.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
17th November, 1917. 1575

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1918, at 3 p.m (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1917.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Cumruddin Amerudin Latiff, as an additional Director.
IV. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for reelection.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th January 1918 to 31st January 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th December, 1917.
1378

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 6046 and 6407 of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., and also two GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of 3 per cent. of the year 1909-1901 bearing Nos. 227567 and 227568 of the face value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively, standing in the name of the undersigned, having been LOST, the public are hereby warned against dealing with the said share certificates and Promissory Notes. Due notice relating to the said certificates and Notes has been given to the above company and the Public Debt Offices.

BALUBHAI BHAGWANDAS JAVERI,
Bombay, 15th January, 1918 1812

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1918, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Directors.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st January, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 11th January, 1918. 1809

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1918, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered by inserting after Article 127, the following articles:

Dividend and call together—set off allowed.

127 (a). Any General Meeting declaring a dividend make a call on the members of such amount as the Directors may recommend, but so that the call be made payable at the same time as the dividend and the dividend may, if so arranged, between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this clause shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

Dividend in specie.

127 (b). Any general meeting declaring a dividend or the Directors declaring an interim dividend may direct payment of such dividend or interim dividend as the case may be wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of the Company, or paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution; and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, they may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend as may seem expedient to the Directors. Where requisite, a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 104 of Indian Companies Act (1913), and the Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 30,00,000 by the creation of 12,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each to be called Preference Shares and that the rights, privileges and conditions following be attached to such Preference Shares, that is to say:—

(1) the said Preference Shares shall carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon respectively;
(2) the said shares shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital *pari passu* with any further Preference Shares created as hereinafter mentioned and in priority to all other shares in the Company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets;
(3) the Preference Shares shall not confer any right of voting at any General Meeting of the Company, nor shall they qualify any person to be a Director of the Company;
(4) in the event of the Company being wound up the surplus assets thereof shall be applied in the first place in repaying to the holders of the said Preference Shares and of any other shares entitled to rank *pari passu* with them the full amount paid up thereon and subject as aforesaid, such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

That the Article No. 129 of the Articles of Association be amended as under:

"The Directors may, if they think fit, either call upon the shareholders when applying for dividends, to produce their share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, or they may send by post any dividend warrant to the registered address of the shareholder entitled, or in the case of joint holders to the one whose name stands first on the Register in respect of the joint holding."

Should the Resolutions be passed, with or without modification, by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Bombay, the 15th day of December, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
1471

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Directors.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st January, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 11th January, 1918. 1807

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH, BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, AND WASTE JUTE SCORING AND SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1918, for the supply of above Oils during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1918.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 20th December, 1917 1474

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, till WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th December, 1917. 1442

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH for purchase of the undermentioned properties.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto the 31st day of January, 1918.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 139, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

1. Land situate at Nepean Sea Road, comprising about 12,307 square yards of which 11,674 square yards are freehold and a small portion admeasuring about 633 square yards facing the sea is land newly assessed with three bungalows, outhouses and stable standing thereon.

2. Land situate at Girgaum Road and Trinity Street and known as Dhobitalao Old Market, comprising about 2968 square yards of Pension and Tax tenure with a newly built house and several old structures.

3. Land situate at the 7th and 8th Khatwady Lanes comprising about 1,791 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.

4. Land situate at 8th Khetwady Lane comprising about 557 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a stable thereon.

5. Land situate at Naigaum Cross Road, comprising about 12,965 square yards of Government Taka tenure with bungalow thereon. The whole property is leased to the Kalemoor Mills, Limited, for 999 years at Rs 120 per month free of taxes. The Lessees have an option of purchasing the same on or before 1924 for Rs. 32,000.

6. Land situate at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, comprising about 183 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.

7. Land situate at 164-166 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,331 square yards of Government renewable leasehold tenure with a chawl having a shop.

8. Leasehold Land situate at 173 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,766 square yards with a house of two compartments.

9. Leasehold Land situate at No. 1 and 1 A, Khar Road Bandora comprising about 1,562 square yards with a bungalow and several shops.

10. Leasehold Land situate at No. 182 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 64 square yards with a house containing a shop.

11. Leasehold Land situate at No. 178 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 53 square yards with a house thereon.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. B. E. Cassinath.
1436

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Estate of HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, ...deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons holding property belonging to or claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, who died at Bombay, on or about the 4th day of March, 1916, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 6th day of September, 1916, to MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAWAR, SORABJEE EDALJEE DARUWALLA, KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE CAMA and KAIKHUSHRU HORMUSJEE CAMA, of Bombay the Executors in the said will named, are hereby required to deliver the said property or to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of their Attorneys, Messrs. Shroff and Dinsha at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA,
Attorneys for the Executors.
1834

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 12th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2547 and 2548, New No. 3057, Old Survey No. 829 and 830 and New Survey No. 5502 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi 12th Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Haribalabidas Bacoovandas and on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Dawar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2059 and Street No. 6, Khetwadi Lane, which said piece of land or ground is subject to an annual quit rent of Rupees Seven annas fourteen and pies six payable to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
1825 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VIRCHAND JEYCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Freehold land being plot No. 7 admeasuring 1183 square yards being a portion of all that vacant piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Freehold land divided into seven plots as building sites admeasuring in all 8200 square yards or thereabouts situate at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which said whole piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 223, New No. 2123, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/2293 in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2490 (2) and 2490 (2A) and Street Nos. 451 and 453 (A) and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North-East by the property of Chaturbhuj, Honaraj, on or towards the South-West by the property of Usman Haji Abdulla on or towards the North-West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai and on or towards the South-East by Malabar Hill Road.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
1830 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, BARONET, of Bombay Khoja Merchant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nishanpira Road, formerly called Oomer Carry or New Bengalpoora Street outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2859 and Street Nos. 155-157 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by a sweeper's passage partly by the property of Wazir Kooreji and partly by the property of Thaver Moola on or towards the West by the said Nishanpira Road, on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the property of the said Sir Curriambhoy Ebrahim, Baronet and on or towards the South partly by the property of Esmail Habji and partly by the property of the said Thaver Moola and which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1831 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANI SHANKER KHUSHALDASS JOSHI and DINAL NAGGAM have contracted to sell to A. S. Lalka the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest therein or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and such claim, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel in Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6000 square yards or thereabouts, that is to say, Eighty feet in length from East to West and seventy-five feet in breadth on the West side and eighty-four feet in breadth on the East side, including the Chawls standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Tulsi water-pipe and road, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Sir Framji Readymoney, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Woollen Mill and on or towards the South by a road separating the property from the property of Messrs. Ebrahim Currimbhoy & Sons, which piece of land or part of a larger piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 42, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126 and 45, New Nos. A 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760 and 3761, Old Survey Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, New Nos. A 3753, Old Survey Nos. 24 (2) and 25 (2) and Taxes under C Ward No. 5577 (1) and Street No. 101.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

M. J. P. DE ANDRADE.
For Messrs. Eddelston, Goldsbrough, Wadia & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1818

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KALIANJI VIRJI, FAHIM and ABDULLA ABDUL FAHIM, of Bombay, Hooch Mahomedan Inhabitants, Executors of the Will of the late Haroon Sidick and Trustees of a Deed of Declaration of Trust, dated the 18th day of March, 1916, intend to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Bai SHIRINBAI, wife of Mr. Abdulla Hoosein, Bombay Inhabitant, free from any claim or interest therein or therein or in or to any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, lease, lien, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand seven hundred and eighty-three and a half square yards or thereabouts, out of which certain portions were forcibly taken away by the Municipality and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 573 of Pension and Tax, New No. 2348, Old Survey No. 48 and New No. 1/1740 (being part of New Survey No. 2/100) and the remaining 518 square yards or thereabouts of Gund and Ground Rent, Tenure and registered under Collector's Old No. 134, New No. A/11315, Old Survey No. 48 New Survey No. 2/1740 (being part of New Survey No. 2/100) and which whole premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3221 (4-5) and Street Nos. 4 and 5, Nepean Sea Road and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public road called Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the Sea, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Chibabhai Tarachand and now of Dorabshaw Rustom Bulsara and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Bai Manekbai, wife of Hardingji Merwanji Banaji known as Edwardes Hall."

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1817

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TOOKERSEY JIVRAJ and HARJI JIVRAJ have contracted to sell their undivided one-fourth share in the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground held under an Indenture of Lease dated the 23rd day of January, 1909, and expressed to be made between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed and others of the one part and Khimji Dayal and others of the other part together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Sewri, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 10, 182, 184 and 258, New Nos. 11871, 13892, 14452, 11172 and 11471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2231, 1/2307 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1119 (1), (2), (3), 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1125 (2), 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288(1) 1288(3), 1284(4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A, 47B, 48, 49, 50, 51, 214, 215, 216, 216(b) and 218 (c) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by Cawasji Patel Road, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K. Shroff, on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Nowrojee Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North partly by the property of Haji Moosa and partly by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South partly by the property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewri New Road.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1806

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. AMRITLAL MANEKLAL THAKKAR has contracted to purchase from Messrs. MOTIRAM RUTTONJI and JEKISONDAS MOTIRAM, of Surat the belowmentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or ground situate, lying and being at Maruti Lane, otherwise called Hanuman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 439, New No. 2467, Old Survey No. 772 and New Survey No. 2185 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2467 and Street No. 81, all which premises are bounded as follows—That is to say on the South by the Hanuman or Maruti Lane on the South by a Hindu Temple on the East partly by the property of Ruttonji Pestonji Vadri partly by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Kaka and partly by the property of Jamedji Cowerji Ghadiali and on or towards the West by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadialy.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE BUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
1824 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that of ABDOOLA HOOSEIN JIVABHOY, of Bombay Borah Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived, that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 597 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 74, New No. A/4910, Old Survey Nos. 1371, 1372, 1373, and 1472 and New Survey No. A/9471 and bounded on the East by Medows Street on the West by a moiety belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C.I.E., of the common gully between the said premises and the property of the said trustees and beyond that by the property of the said trustees on or towards the North partly by the property of Haji Ahmed Hassam and partly by a moiety belonging to Executors of K. R. Cama of the common gully between the said premises and the property of the said Executors and beyond that by the property of the said Executors and on or towards the South by Bell Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1128 and Street No. 36 and 36 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of January 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1823. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAMABAI PETIT and Sir DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, Baronet, the Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai Framji Petit have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All those two adjoining pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground admeasuring 675 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at a private road of Ballaram Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and forming part of a larger piece of land the property of the Vendors which whole piece of land is registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Nos. 13533, 13535 13906—13909—13914—13941 and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4447 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a private road of the Vendors 45 feet wide, on or towards the South by the Vendors' land, on or towards the West by a private road of the Vendors 45 feet wide, and on or towards the East by a private road of the Vendors and which said plots are numbered 12 and 18 on the plan of the Vendors of the whole of their property at Grant Road.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

Piece-goods, Furniture and other articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. MEHTA and Co.'s Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1918, will be received by them till THE EVENING, of WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1918.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS JAPANESE RED LEAD.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite the Military Square Lane, Fort, by order of Messrs. Lalji Devraj and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ambalal Hirachand and Co.

100 casks each 1 cwt. Japanese Red Lead in wooden bandage.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1918

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that Messrs. MOTIBEJI VUSSONJI, PRANJIVAN VUSSONJI and MADHAVJI VIRJI, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of VUSSONJEE MANJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described: All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 3000 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 706, 708 and 307, New Nos. 3216 and VE 2071, Old Survey Nos. 378 and 576 and New Survey Nos. 7912 and 10/7049 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 1356 (1 and 2) 343 (1) and 344 (1), Street Nos. 1-1 and 22-24, all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Girgaum Back Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by Benham Hall Lane on the West partly by the property of Runchordas Bhawan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik on the North by Girgaum Back Road and on the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA
purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 15th day of January, 1918.
1833

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ALLI MAHOMED" BUILDING SITUATE AT BELVEDERE ROAD, NEAR ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will by orders of the owner sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on Thursday the 17th day of January, 1918 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold (Fazendari) land or ground admeasuring 862 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, chawls, or ranges of building built and erected thereon, situate, lying and being at Belvedere Road, Mazagon, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Peeroshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy or Mistry, and others, the Lessors, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Kaikhushru Rustomji Dalal, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the West by the Belvedere Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 5640 (2), Street No. 5 (A), and E. Ward No. 5640 (3), and Street No. 5 (B), and form part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19 and 19, New No. 16245 and 16246, Old Survey No. 565, and New Survey No. 3597.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

At present the rent realized is Rs. 380 per month.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 16th January, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Drums, Packing Cases and Kerosine Oil Tins, Wood Scantlings, Old Manilla Ropes, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, Old Boiler and Iron Pipes, Carpets, Coir Runners, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty paint and oil drums, packing cases and kerosine oil tins, wood scantlings, old Manilla ropes, scrap iron, anchors and chains, old boiler and iron pipes, carpets, coir runners, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES ASBESTOS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hentoolla Nerundin and Co., the following goods, arrived ex. S. S. "Malay Maru," 2 cases Japanese Asbestos Yarn, 1/8 size, each case of 280 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 1164-67, 1149-53, 1156, 1186, 1992, 1229-35, 1944, 1180, 1221; Cases, Nos. 294, 298, 300, 301, Matunga Maharwada.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA DUST.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the offices concerned the following:—

About 120 cases of Calcutta, Ceylon and Nilgiri Tea Dusts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred polanquin office shigram in good order.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 Baba pony and one perambulator.

BENNETT and Co.
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3490.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 600 TONS FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. McKenzies' Saw Mills, Ltd., Jessrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at Sewri Timber Pond, About 600 Tons First Class Teak Scantlings of different sizes.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS AND PATHE RECORDS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A valuable collection of books comprising novels, historical and classical works, etc., etc.

12 dozens Pathe Records English and Indian.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, THE 17TH JANUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Valuable made to order Household Furniture, Sets of Bronze Table Clocks, Large Gilt Figured Table Clock, Bronze Electric Figures, Large Fish Bowls, Glass Domes, Cottage Piano, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th day of Jan., 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining the Hummam Street, Fort, (where the lift has been removed for sale) very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising:—dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hat stands, dressing and washhand tables, bronze onyx marble sets of table clocks, palm stands, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, sweet toned Cottage piano, etc., etc.

The property of Miss Vivian and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE 5 CHAWLS (ACCRUING GOOD INTEREST) AT RIPON ROAD CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co. Solicitors for Bai Aminabai widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Joosab Jacob, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed properties on premises.

Schedule 1st:—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras (Freehold) land or ground situate lying and being at Ripon Road Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2,519 square yards and forming a portion of a large piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 169 and 169, New Nos. 13,682 and 13,683, Old Survey No. 260 and 260 and New Survey No. 1/3557 and 2/3557 together with the messuages, tenements and chawls standing thereon and bounded on the east partly by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagri and partly by the property of Goolam Husein Ajam Sakarwala, on the west by the property of Joosab Jacob, on the north by the property of Rajana Kamati and others and on the south by the property of Memon Sater Umar and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 3819 (2), 3819 (3) 3819 (4) and 3819 (4b), street No. 6b, 6b, 6c, 6d and 6 d d d and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Schedule 2nd:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate lying and being on the Southern side of Ripon Road or Ghelabhai Dullabdas Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 159 & 160 and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 12/3559 and bounded on the east by the property of Ambinabai, wife of Sulemanji Adamji, on the west by the property of Mahomedali Mulla Valliji, on the north by the said Ripon Road or Ghelabhai Dullabhdas Street and on the south by the vacant ground of David Sassoon; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3854 (1) Street No. 47 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co., Solicitors for the said Aminabai at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Jan., 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 82 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED property situate at Nayaon, Dadar, without the Fort advertised for sale on Wednesday the 6th February, 1918 under instructions from Champabai the daughter of Atmaram Krishna Joshi is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT RAGHUNATH DADA STREET, NO. 7 & 9, NEAR FIRE BRIGADE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD STRONGLY MADE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 16th January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at a furniture shop situated at the above place including dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner wagon, rich drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, drawing chest of drawers, single and double door almyrahs, revolving book cases, very substantial panel door cloth and gown press, glass door sliding cupboards, office writing tables, dressing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, dirty clothes basket, double wooden cots rocking chairs, easy chairs, fashionable tiled teapoys, leather lined sofas, verandah benches book racks, reclining sofas, carpets, photo frames, cash boxes, phonographs, and harmonium, cash boxes, phonograph, and harmonium, cash boxes, phonograph.

Catalogue will be published and the above is on view.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Jan. 1918.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The disturbance in the extreme north has given a few light falls. Snow in Kashmir is disappearing. Local rain has fallen in Bombay Deccan, Ahmednagar reporting two inches. Conditions remain disturbed in the extreme south of the Bay.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the water in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Date	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	15	m	0	43	30	6	52	16	11
Wed.	16	m	0	46a	8	6	43a	14	11
Thur.	17	m	1	12	30	7	36	16	6
Fri	18	m	1	36a	28	7	28a	15	11
Sat.	19	m	2	2	29	8	18	16	
Sun.	20	m	2	28a	27	8	11a	17	2
Mon.	21	m	2	44	28	9	6	14	7
			3	23a	26	9	4a	18	9
			3	30	17	10	m	10	3
			4	30a	26		10	11a	20
			5	28	26	10	m	11	17
			5	58a	25	9	11	4aa	21
			6	25	25	7	21		
			7	51a	26	6		0	27a

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the coming week:—

		Sunrise.		Sunset	
Jan.		h.	m.	h.	m.
15	(Tuesday)	7	15a	6	21
16	(Wednesday)	7	15a	6	22
17	(Thursday)	7	15a	6	23
18	(Friday)	7	15a	6	23
19	(Saturday)	7	15a	6	24
20	(Sunday)	7	15a	6	25
21	(Monday)	7	15a	6	25

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918,	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon	,,	13	4	5.3 a.m.
First Quarter	,,	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon	,,	27	8	44.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature has changed irregularly and is now in defect in the extreme north but in excess at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydrabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 1.80in. and Poona 0.22in. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. Conditions have not yet become settled in the Peninsula.

Isolated showers may occur in south-east Madras and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Direct. of Wind. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departr. 1st Nov to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.5	50.0	70	..	2.43	−5.96
Do. (14th Jan.)	70.2	58.1	82	..	2.46	+0.42
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	77.7	63.3	65	..	0*	−1.13
Do. (14th Jan)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67.4	44.7	76	..	0.02	−0.39
Rawalpindi	61.2	33.1	95	..	4.47	+2.37
Lahore	74.4	48.3	91	..	0.08	−0.53
Hissar	72.7	39.4	81	..	0.89	−0.97
Ambala	74.3	53.4	77	..	0.19	−0.72
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.7	47.3	73	..	0.08	−0.58
Mainpuri	76.8	45.3	86	..	0.04	−0.92
Jhansi	76.4	46.8	77	..	0	−0.65
Cawnpore	72.8	47.3	93	..	0.40	−0.51
Allahabad	75.8	46.0	89	..	0.39	−0.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobsbad	74.7	45.2	68	..	0.02	−0.24
Karachi	79.2	59.1	61	..	0	−0.35
Ajmer	72.4	44.8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Balloting for the election of a Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, closes 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40.

FRIDAY, January 25.
Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
Bombay Races: Seven Extra Meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao. 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	a. m.	a. m.
Punjab Mail	10 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ...	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY	
	Arr. a. m.	Dep. a. m.
Northern Empress	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Dadhiawar 3rd Class Express ...	7 40	21 12

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Jan. 15.

Part I:—

67. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders No. 60 dated 9th January 1918 is republished for information:—

Course Musketry. The 9th Musketry Class (British) for N. C. Os. and Men commences 30th January, ends 20th February 1918.

Lewis Gun.—The 8th Lewis Gun Course, Officers, N. C. Os. and Men commences 28th January, ends 7th February 1918.

Bombing. The 4th Bombing Course, Officers, N. C. Os. and Men commences 1st February, ends 16th February 1918.

Members desirous of attending any of the above classes should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

68. Rifle Meeting.—The annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Poona commencing on Thursday 24th January 1918. All members of the Corps are eligible to compete.

Copies of Programme are available and may be obtained on application at the Headquarters Office. Competitions will be fired as follows:—

ON CLASSIFICATION RANGE.

Thursday 24th Matches I.
Friday 25th Matches V and II.
Saturday 26th Matches IV and VI.
Monday 28th Matches X.
Tuesday 29th Matches IX.
Wednesday 30th Matches VII and XI.

ON FIELD FIRING RANGE.

Thursday 31st Matches III and XII.

68-A. Extract.—Extract from Brigade Order No. 52 of 14-1-1918:

Reference Station Orders Nos. 987 and 1042 of 1917. The whole of Main Street, Poona is now placed in bounds to all Troops and Followers.

69. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday 15th.—To the Miniature Rifle Club from 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

Part II:—

70. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 664. Pvte. F. Jenkins, "A" Coy. transferred to Hyderabad Rifles.

71. Transfer.—The following transfers are made with effect from the dates stated against their names:—

No. 132. Pvte. J. M. D'Souza from "A" to "B" Coy. (Reserve). 31-10-1917.

No. 34. Pvte. P. A. Divetrie from Dhulia Dett. to "B" Coy. (Poona). 15-1-1918.

72 Musketry Small Books. With reference to Musketry Small Books, Table P. issued to members vide Corps Order No. 26 dated 5-1-1918, page 7 practice 14 Highest possible score should read 30 points and not 40 as shown therein and total 105 instead of 115. Musketry small books should therefore be corrected accordingly.

73 Leave. The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 523 Pte. C. N. Millard Coy. Satara Dett. from 11-1-1918 to 31-3-1918.

No. 472 Pte. M. N. Pesikaka Coy. Satara Dett. from 12-1-1918 to 21-1-1918.

No. 471 Pte. D. P. Satarawalla Coy. Satara Dett. from 2-1-1918 to 16-1-1918.

No. 53 Pte. B. B. Jamasmiina "A" Coy. Dett. from 9-1-1918 to 25-1-1918.

No. 176 Pte. E. V. McInnis "A" Coy. Dett. from 12-1-1918 to 19-1-1918.

No. 578 Pte. J. Andrew, Kurduwadi Dett. from 20-1-1918 to 10-3-1918.

No. 463 Pte. C. V. Vernon, Ahmednagar Dett. from 28-1-1918 to 10-3-1918.

No. 343 Pte. N. M. Mehta "B" Coy. Dett. from 16-1-1918 to 21-1-1918.

Sd/- A. R. KEARSEY,
Captain.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Bandstand, to-day from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY RACING.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on 23rd January.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Miss H. E. Petit's b e g Screemer, aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Royal Ambition, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Caryanda, 5 years.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 6 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h Ali Silk, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Bunty, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Kollestone, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 5 years.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Little Nan, 4 years.
Messrs. Heath and R. D. Sethna's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.
Mr. Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e g Tolleudal, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 4 years.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e m Dyna 4 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and N. Begmahomed's b e g Airman aged.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's bl e m Memento 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's ch e m Rosemary 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Decorum 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush 5 years.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's br e h Comical Corner 5 years.
Mr. Armoury's b e m Kit Grey Leg aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer aged.
Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful 4 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hussar 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven and Capt. P. Bouvet's b e m Mousme 4 years.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e m Glad Rags 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Rochambole 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest 5 years.
Mr. J. Murphy's b e g Dollot 6 years.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Excelsior aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 6 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal 14-0 aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck 13-3 aged.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½ aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Tajilmulook aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½ aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross 13-3½ aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b a h Beyrat aged.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie's b a h East Court aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round course.)

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals 14-0.
Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban 13-3.
Messrs. Mubarak and K. A. K. Essa's g a h Dartmoor 13-3½.
Mr. Erach Jeejeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan 14-0.
Messrs. A. K. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender 13-3½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 14-0.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet 14-0.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey 13-3.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Baloz 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan's ch a h Fury 13-1½.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Vellard 13-3.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha 13-3.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 14-0.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Reformer 13-3½.
Mr. J. Stewart's b a h Maasal 14-0.
Mr. Benett's ch a h Outfit 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan 14-0.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. George's g a h Bhookhri 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi 13-3½.
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's g a h Paradise 13-2½.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saiff's ch a h Vinking 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin 13-3½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Aretino 14-0.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey 13-3.
Messrs. Mubarak and A. K. Essa's g a h Dartmoor 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Equator 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g e h Ata Allah 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Sacod 13-2½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and D. S. Mehta's g a h Shabash 13-3½.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Adil 13-2½.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice 13-2½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 14-0.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and E. Ghandas' g a h Rajputana 13-2.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra 13-3½.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Royal Standard 13-3½.
Mr. Arnold's ch a h Tawakul 14-0.
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Moosa's b a h Ever Ready 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mahdil 14-0.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e h Argonaut 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Garland 14-0.
Mr. Goculdass' ch a h Resold 13-1½.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and Fahad bin Saif's g a h Aladdin 13-1½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Radium 13-1½.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's b a h Varlet 13-2.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity 14-0.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Warminster 12-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Milan 12-2½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Port Arthur 14-0.
Mr. Papu Majeed's b a h Bhayram 13-3½.
Mr. Hasu Majeed's ch a h Reporter 13-3.
Mr. M. Abraham's g a h Emerald 13-1½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Abdul Karim 13-3½.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Salamat 13-2½.
Mr. Kassim Hussein's g a h White Day 12-1½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier 13-2½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Britannia 11-0.
Mr. Arnold's b a h Salim 13-3.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's ch a h Contest 14-0.
Mr. Hajee Ahmed Munsoor's ch a h Canada 13-2.
Mr. R. R. S's. b a h Natal 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S's. b a h Charing Cross 11-0.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha 13-3.
Mr. Heath's b a h Vanguard 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator 14-0.
Mr. G. Peerbhai's g a h Malayeb 13-1½.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut 14-0.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow 13-3½.
Mr. Albert's g a h Royalist 13-2.
Mr. Yussufbhai Moosa's g a h Chatham 12-3½.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's ch a h Second String 13-3½.

TOTALISATOR DIVIDENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to a printer's error the dividend on Argus, in my remark on the working of the Totes in last Sunday's "Chronicle," was shown to be Rs. 12-8 when it ought to be Rs. 21-8. I would also like to point out to your correspondent, "Rueful Philanthropist," that the win dividend is not worked out by the method he explains in his to-day's letter—the correct dividend, according to the method of the W. I. T. C., should have been, as I stated, Rs. 11-8 on Collingwood and Rs. 100 on Nawabzada.—Yours, etc.,

YOUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.
Jan. 14, 1918.

A GREAT ILLUSIONIST.

MR. DE VILLIER'S OPENING SHOW.

Interest had been awakened to such an unusual degree in the coming of Mr. de Villiers, the illusionist and transformist, whose fame had preceded him to Bombay, that one might with safety have predicted the large audience for his opening night.

This bumper house was amply merited by the show presented, for seldom has so original an illusionist as de Villiers been seen here. Suffice it to say that the great de Villiers is a master of his art and an excellent entertainer. His rapid metamorphoses are unique, bewildering changes are his speciality and spiritualistic experiments without the aid of cabinets and full light turned on are amazing.

Assisted by Miss Eva Renee, he gave a series of experiments in Telepathy. The concluding item was in the form of a sketch, "The Resurrection of Themis," in which illusions came thick and fast, and the curtain fell on an audience which was greatly pleased.

The bulk of the work falls on Mr. de Villiers, but there are several other items which go to make up an attractive programme. Special mention must be made of Mr. Harry Jessel light comedian who after some excellent songs in the first part gave in the second part a very clever, and interesting impersonation of Charlie Chaplin. On the whole the performance is of the best ever seen in Bombay.

ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Acharekar charged one Mahdoo Ganoo with housebreaking by day and theft of clothes, etc., valued at Rs. 27, belonging to one Kashibai. It was alleged that Kashibai who resides at No. 2 Bhoiwada, locked her room at 7 a.m., on Monday and went to a funeral. On her return at 1 p.m. she found the lock broken open. As she was going into another room, the accused ran out of it with two bundles under his arms. She raised an alarm and the accused was seized by the neighbours. The accused, being an old offender, was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CONVICTED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sergeant McCarthy charged one Ali Mahomed Suleman with possessing six lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 135, without a license. Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused. It appeared that the accused was searched at the Yellow Gate, Alexandra Dock on Monday, when the opium was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 300, in default, to three months' simple imprisonment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague occurred, in the city on Monday, the cases being reported as follows: Worli and Mahalaxmi, one attack and one death each; Maratha Hospital, one death and Tarwadi one attack. There were 11 attacks and two deaths from small-pox and three attacks and three deaths from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 138, as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of 1917 and the same figure of 1916.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawala, residing at Altamont Road, Bombay, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes, cash, jewellery, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 339 from his house between Sunday night and Monday morning.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Jan. 15th. Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,356
Total up-to-date	25,22,483

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER BY JATADRAI BOWA.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Sadhuram Gurumukhadas v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Nasik. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murdering one Shamji with the object of robbing him and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—The deceased Shamji Girdhanji was a servant in the shop of one Motilal Jethmal of Pathardi in the Ahmednagar District. His duty was to collect his employer's dues. He set out for this purpose on June 15th 1917. He took with him a long list of outstandings which was called Exhibit P and two money bags of which one was made of gunny, and the other of network. As he had many villages to visit he was expected to remain absent for eight or nine days. As the deceased did not return within the expected time, his master Motilal became anxious and sent his nephew Hiralal to Koradgaon to inquire. Hiralal returned home and informed Motilal that Shamji could not be found. Motilal again sent Hiralal with other men to search Shamji. On the way he came across a crowd of villagers assembled round a corpse of which the head had been severed from the body. The corpse was too much decomposed for identification. He at once, however, identified a stick and a shoe found near the corpse as the property of Shamji, and inferred that the corpse was the corpse of Shamji and that he had been murdered. He returned and reported accordingly to Motilal who at once went to the scene of the offence and confirmed the observations of Hiralal. The Police Patel was informed who after inquiry arrested the present accused with four other persons as the perpetrators of the crime.

The local Police in the beginning not having succeeded in discovering any clue of the murder, the matter was handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department. One of the accused Ramdas, was tendered a pardon by the District Magistrate who disclosed the facts of the murder to the Police.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that he was not party to the crime. He was wrongly charged and found guilty.

The Sessions Judge observed that the case was clearly and conclusively made out against the accused. The accused admitted the production of Rs. 193 and the bag. He claimed the bag as his own, but it was satisfactorily identified by Motilal and Hiralal.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence observing that although the conviction was based on the approver's testimony, this was amply corroborated by other material circumstances such as the production by the accused of certain documents which were with the deceased at the time he was murdered: as well as his possession of a large amount of money viz. Rs 193 which could not have been acquired by him as a religious mendicant The murder was one of an atrocious and brutal kind.

Mr. B. G. Kher appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

AN ALLEGED "HOME-RULE" RIOT CASE.

STRANGE STORY OF A DIVALI PROCESSION AT BULSAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

A Sub-Inspector of Police, Mr. Bhogilal, at Bulsar, in the Surat District, has charged five gentlemen of Bulsar town with rioting and unlawfully obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duty on the night of the 28th November, 1917, and has produced them before the 2nd Class Magistrate, Bulsar, to take their trial. The trial has been proceeding since the 10th December last. Out of the alleged crowd of 500 to 600 persons nearly half a dozen witnesses have been examined on behalf of the prosecution, including the Sub-Inspector himself and his two police constables. The five accused persons are: Kasanji Raghnathji Desai, Girjashanker Jivanram, a retired school master of A. V. School, Motiram Kevalram, Mohanlal Manchuram and Dayalji Parmji Desai. The first three accused are defended by Mr. Maganlal R. Vidyarthi, the fourth by Mr. K. B. Thakoreram Kapilram Mehta, and the fifth by Mr. Govindji Vasanji Desai, The first two pleaders are from Surat and the third gentleman is from the local bar of Bulsar.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution seem to be as follows:—

On the night of 28-11-17 a procession of the deity of Vithalnathji started at 9 p.m. from its temple situated in the centre of the town and took a tour nearly throughout the town. This day was the post-Dewali Kartiki Punam, on which from time immemorial people indulge in festivities by day, and at night join the procession and enjoy themselves by singing sacred Bhajans and making decorative lights and firing crackers. Crackers are alleged to be thrown promiscuously on the roadside regardless of the safety of passers-by. The Sub-Inspector in question is a new arrival at Bulsar and when he heard of free crackers-throwing, he is said to have run up to the spot to keep *"bandobast"* with two or three constables. When the procession returned at about 11p.m. to the temple, the Sub-Inspector with his constables was watching from a distance when a cracker is said to have been thrown upon his own person. He ordered his men to find out the culprit. One constable named Dipgal, who now figures as a complainant, is said to have found out accused No. 1 Kasanji and to have asked him to go to the Sub-Inspector. He refused, and all five accused and one more are alleged to have begun to assault the poor constable and to have torn his over-coat. The Sub-Inspector arrived on the spot and caught hold of accused No. 1. Thereupon No. 1 asked why he was caught at all and why beaten in addition? The people are then alleged to have surrounded the S. I., who then made his way towards the house of one Chhotalal Jhaverbhai. Near this house people gathered. Accused No. 1 demanded an explanation and apology for beating him. No. 2 began to ask for an explanation for beating his son. The S. I. is then said to have taken refuge in the house of Chhotalal and from thence ordered out a party of armed police. The crowd is then said to have raised cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Home Rule." On the interference of Mr. Chhotubhai Martatia, whom the prosecution called the Local Home-Rule leader, the crowd is said to have suddenly disappeared. Afterwards at nearly 3 a.m. in the morning armed police arrived. The S. I., then only could come out of the house of Chhotalal and marched with his armed force to the house of Kasanji, where he arrested both Kasanji and Girjashanker. They were released on bail at 4 a.m. in the morning. During the course of the next day three further arrests were made making up the number five. One more alleged offender is not yet arrested.

Prosecution evidence, somewhat to the above effect has been led but the D.S.P., Surat, is inclined to withdraw the above complaint on the ground of preserving good feeling between the public and the police on the tendering of regret on behalf of the accused. The accused are unwilling to tender any regret. The case is proceeding and a charge under Sections 147 and 353 I.P.C., has been framed against all the accused. No cross-examination has yet been held of any of the witnesses. All the accused have pleaded not guilty.

The case was adjourned.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

APPRECIATION OF RETIRING SECRETARY'S SERVICES.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when the chairman said this was the last meeting when Mr. Correa, their Secretary, would be present at a Board meeting. Mr. Correa had written a letter to the Board thanking them for their treatment to him during the time he was serving with them.

The chairman said Mr. Correa had done very good work for them during the period he had served with the Trust, and they were all very glad that he was reverting to Government service—to a high post.

The Board then passed a resolution placing on record their high appreciation of the work done by Mr. Correa in the service of the Improvement Trust. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Government for their information.

SMALL FIRE AT SASSOON MILLS.

A fire broke out in the mule department of the Jacob Sassoon Mills at Soparibag Road, Bombay, on Monday evening, resulting in damage to cotton by fire and water to the extent of about Rs. 1,000. The fire was put out by the mill operatives. The fire was due to friction in one of the machines.

MEN FOR WESTERN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, January 11.—Surprisingly little comment has been made hitherto on the reference in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch to the difficulty of obtaining drafts in proper time. To-day, however, the "Morning Post" quoting Nelson's saying "Only numbers can annihilate," declares that the magnificent quality of Sir Douglas Haig's forces is apparent in every line of the despatch. If there had been enough of them the enemy would have been utterly defeated. Again and again lack of numbers prevented our troops from pressing on to complete victory. The front in a word has done its gallant utmost but what of the back? While making every allowance for the Russian defection, the "Morning Post" points out that her paralysis was foreseen by the military authorities last spring. The Government may or may not have seen the necessity for instantly providing more men to meet the emergency, but the fact remains that the men were not provided.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

It is announced that in accordance with Mr. Baptista's earnest request Mr. Tilak's Indian Home Rule League has positively decided to send a deputation consisting of five or six persons to England to educate British public opinion on Indian demands.

COOK'S EXCLUSIVE TOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Bent on taking a journey to that "Medina" of the Hindus—Rameshvaram—I just sauntered about in the offices of Messrs Thomas Cook & Son this afternoon at about 4 p.m. Directed to an European gentleman in the Travel Department, presumably its worthy head, I enquired of him the second class fare to Rameshvaram. I was greatly astonished when I was asked the whereabouts of that *sanctum-sanctorum*! After being appraised by me of its geography, out came the answer that Indians were not booked within India and that only foreign tourists were booked. Surprised at this, I queried, "Indians not booked?" The same answer meeting my question, I once again rubbed in the "Indians" rather amused. Then he said "No no, we do not book Indians—for all tours within India."

Then I thought "Allah be thanked?" and walked out of the office.

I only hope the G. I. P. Railway, won't do the same.—Yours, etc.,

T. K. RADHA.

Shree Nrsinha Lodge,
Bombay, Jan. 14.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any gentleman suggest through the medium of this paper any book or journal which can guide an inexperienced but a grown-up man to start some business? (commercial).—Yours, etc.,

"ANXIOUS."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. H. K. Mehta, will deliver a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort, this evening, at 6-30 p.m. on the "Training in the Art of Public speaking." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

The Shikarpur Municipality have passed a resolution in favour of applying the Town Planning Act to the town.

A Dhulia correspondent wires that Shet Gulabchand Hiralal of Dhulia has granted, a generous donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund of the Dhulia City School and Shet Kashinath Mulchand has offered Rs. 1,000.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

INDIANS BEAT EUROPEANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Jan. 14.

The Presidency Cricket Match, Europeans v. Indians, commenced on Saturday. Both European and Indian teams were well represented. On the first day before the wickets were drawn the Indians had to their credit 110 runs and with this they resumed their innings yesterday at 11-30 a.m. and the innings closed at 10 minutes to one, the scores standing at 219. The Europeans went in for their first venture at 1-10 p.m. and finished by 4-20 p.m. with 133 runs. The Indians then entered on their second innings and when wickets were drawn for the day at 5 p.m. the Indians had scored 51 runs for three wickets.

The Indians resumed their second innings this morning at 10-50 and the innings closed at 12-30 for 172. With 259 runs to make for a win and 225 minutes to play the Europeans entered on their second venture at about 1 p.m. to-day. When the teams adjourned for lunch Europeans had scored 28 runs for two wickets. The match was concluded in the evening when the Indians won the match by nearly a hundred runs. There was a large crowd of spectators, it being the Pongal holiday.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Large demands having been received from the overseas forces for rolled steel beams the Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, has called for returns of stocks and has also ordered that no beams are to be disposed of until such returns have been made. It is not intended unless war demands make this absolutely necessary to hinder work on a building actually under construction, but beams will not be released for new construction unless these sizes and sections are not required by the overseas forces.

A BRAVE MARATHA MARINE ENGINEER

The last English Mail has brought us the sad news about the drowning of Mr. Suryakant B. Nagarkar, Engineer on his Majesty's Transport "Elsmere" which was torpedoed, between Belfast and the English Channel, by an enemy submarine in October last. The late Mr. Nagarkar was the second son of the Rev. B. B. Nagarkar of the Brahmo Samaj, and after receiving his early education in the Union High School, Bombay, joined the Royal Indian Marine Workshop as an apprentice. After filling up his term he successfully passed the Engineer's Examination under the Boiler Inspection Act in the year 1910. Soon after this he secured an Engineer's post on board a Bombay steamer. He thereafter served on board several Bombay and Calcutta steamers and was one of the engineers of the ill-fated steamer "Gallia" which was caught in a storm off the Cutch Coast in June, 1913, and was for some time believed to have been lost. Soon after the outbreak of war Mr. Nagarkar sailed away to England as an Engineer on board the German prize vessel "Barenfels".

Mr. Nagarkar was of an intrepid and adventurous nature, and after working for about two years, he took steps to join the Flying Corps. His last appointment was that of an Engineer on board the transport "Elsmere". From reports that have reached his relations in Bombay, we gather that Mr. Nagarkar displayed rare courage and resolution on the fatal night, sticking bravely to his post in the engine-room with his comrades and cheerfully facing death. He was only 26 years of age and was known to his English sailor-chums as "Bertram" by whom he was highly loved and respected.

EXHIBITION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon has consented to open the Exhibition of Educational Work at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on February 4th. All applications for space must be received by Miss Burnett-Hurst, 25 Marine Lines, by the 21st instant; after which date space cannot be guaranteed. Medals and certificates will be awarded in each section.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Trade in coal shares was again very disappointing, only a few deals being reported. The only feature of interest was a revival in inquiry for Phularitand. Jute mill shares ruled steady at the opening with a hardening tendency, but which was not maintained later on and the market closed distinctly easier for most securities in the list. In industrial section Howrah Oils were enquired for and advanced to Rs. 65/12 while Calcutta City Flours were also in request and touched Rs. 18/10. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Kalaphari 17/8, 17/12, New Kindah 14/4 and 14/8, Northern 14 14/4, North West (fully paid) 52/8, 53, Phularitand 10/4, 10/8, Raneegunge 39/8.

Jute:—Alliance ord 518, Alliance prefs 102/8, Angle India ord 215, Auckland 316, 317, 314, Barnagore ord 139, 140/8, Budge Budge ord 496 to 502, Clive ord 199, 200, 199 Dalhousie ord 473, Fort Gloster ord 610, Fort William ord 274/8, 276, Gourepore ord 682 to 692, Gourepore prefs 102, Gondalpara ord 800, 775, Howrah ord 37 to 37/8, 37 Kamarhatty ord 465 460, Kanknarrah ord 555, 558, Naihati ord 435 to 452, Naihati prefs 118, National ord 348 350, Northbrook ord 45, 44/12, 44/8, Reliance ord 36, 36/8, Union ord 657.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank prefs 101, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 155, 156, Calcutta City Flour 18/6, 18/10, Dunbar cotton prefs 82, 83 Great India Phosphate 22, 23, Howrah Oil 64/8 to 65/12, Indian Galvanising 3, Kalyanpur Lime 15/8, 15/12, Titaghur Paper ord 974, Tata Industrial Bank 8

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69 to 69/4 and small lots at Rs. 69/6 to 69/10.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras on Tuesday evening the rate of interest was raised one per cent. The rate is now seven per cent.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W."—Your letter is interesting but we cannot publish letters unless the name and the address of the writer is communicated to us.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 16, 1918.

THE LANDSDOWNE EXPOSITION.

Apart from the merits of his argument, the circumstances in which Lord Lansdowne published his letter on peace secured for it a considerable amount of opprobrium. The Premier had made a candid statement about the past defects of allied co-operation, and defended his allegations in the House of Commons in a speech which was admitted to be nothing short of a personal triumph. Mr. Lloyd George's statement was delivered on Nov. 20, and while the Inter-Allied Conference was still causing high expectations of a radical change in the integrity of operations, Lord Lansdowne published his letter (Nov. 30). The appearance of odd and solitary enthusiasts of peace is always an embarrassment. Most of the statements of Lord Lansdowne are unexceptionable in detail, but the whole tone of the letter is that of a man who, weary of war and sceptical of the ultimate ideals of the struggle, talks in a mood of subdued consternation. The disproportion which he perceived between the cost of the struggle and the ends worth attaining, coupled with the fossilised predilections of an elderly whig, made Lord Lansdowne's opinions repugnant to the public. Von Kuelheman hastened to interpret Lord Lansdowne in the Reichstag as an evidence of England's exhaustion and, in the process, confounded the "sobriety" of a nation with the decrepitude of an old gentleman. The fatal thing in the views of Lord Lansdowne was that he underestimated the perils of an inconclusive peace. In commenting on his views at the time of publication, we quoted with approval the remark of the "Daily Mail" that there are some things worse than ruin. His lordship's lament proceeded on the belief that in the end we could afford to have a world which is not necessarily and exclusively safe for democracy. He esteemed the good faith of Germany above her legitimate worth and praised her with faint "damns." The legacy of an inconclusive peace can be something worse than ruin. We are richer with empty pockets than with counterfeit coins.

With the lapse of five weeks, we have had decisive and authoritative pronouncements, and it is in contrast with the speeches of Mr. Lloyd Goerge and President Wilson that we are able to measure the vacuity of Lord Lansdowne's suggestion as to the moment opportune for peace. He is at one with the Premier and the President in avowing that we do not intend to impose a new constitution for her internal government on Germany, but he assumes that those who now speak in the name of Germany, speak on behalf of her people. This assumption President Wilson has challenged. Mr. Lloyd George emphatically declared that, while we did not desire to interfere with the constitution of Germany, we believed that true and representative Germany could be audible only through the democracy of her people. This is a view which finds absolutely no place in the confessions of Lord Lansdowne. Protagonists of oligarchical privilege and vested interests, such as he, could not possibly appreciate the vital significance of the new impulses of freedom which dominate all the countries and peoples of the earth. We estimate the worth of Lord Lansdowne's forecasts of peace on another clause which they do not contain. The Premier synthesised the conditions of peace in three words—Reparation, Self-determination and Security. To Lord Lansdowne, the most important condition for a lasting peace is the existence of a machinery for the maintenance of international concord. He accepts reparation in the spirit that it is a necessary prelude for the readjustment of the world, but of self-determination there is hardly a word. Now, to most people, the first condition of the peace of the world is the disposition of peoples according to their will for the sake of their integrity and the government which they as nations prefer. This is what can go further for the safety of the world, but the consideration is entirely absent in the Lansdowne project for the termination of the war. If there is going to be a peace without the acceptance of the universal doctrine of self-determination, we shall be where we were. Lord Lansdowne has not gone beyond the diplomacy of Vienna—a diplomacy which Mr. Lloyd George reprobated in the name of the entire world.

President Wilson formulated fourteen conditions of peace; Mr. Lloyd George compressed them into three; Lord Lansdowne stipulated five. There is an important distinction in the utterance of Mr. Lloyd George of which we shall hear more in future. One of the conditions of peace which President Wilson cited related to "the freedom of the seas", and it is a matter which, according to Lord Lansdowne, is capable of ambiguous interpretations. Mr. Lloyd George has bound himself to no stipulations as to "the freedom of the seas." Britain is the one power most likely to be affected by any condition which circumscribes the utility or the strength of the Navy which comprehensively protects her far-flung Empire. Any diminution of the command of the seas, in times of peace or of war, is an attrition of the strength of the British and a corresponding aggrandisement for States which possess a smaller navy or indeed no navy at all. Immediately after the publication of the Lansdowne letter, Mr. Gibson Bowles argued the case of the British command of the seas in the "Daily Telegraph" with some bluntness and much lucidity. It is the orthodox creed of British defence. Mr. Gibson Bowles deseribes any restriction of the liberty of Britain's sea power as a surrender to a conspiracy of other States who are anxious to profit by the result. He condemns the Declaration of London as lamentable compromise of the liberty of Britain's sea-power and as a pact which collapsed under the first shock of war. A programme of self-curtailment on the part of Britain is disastrous to the safety of the Empire and it seems to us that in the absence of a definition of "freedom of the seas" efforts are likely to be made to stultify the single guarantee which preserves the Empire. Britain's sea power has always been a force for the peace of the world and the commerce of nations: and it is a power which, with its beneficent record, will be jealously watched by all the peoples of the Empire,—as much as a guarantee of the freedom of the seas itself is of their own safety.

"BRITISH CAPITAL."
II.

In exposing the hollowness of the claim of European merchants, traders and planters that, because European capital has been invested in this country they should have a predominant voice in shaping the course of constitutional reforms, we showed to what a small extent the capital described as "British" was in reality so, and how the origin of that capital was largely the wealth acquired, not always by fair means, by England from this country—especially in the days of the East India Company. We shall pursue the subject a little further to-day, in the light of the findings of several Parliamentary Committees and other official documents. As far as the days of the East India Company are concerned, there is no doubt whatsoever, as to the real nature of "British" capital then invested in this country. Thus, in the course of his examination before the Parliamentary Committee in 1832, Mr. David Hill, on being asked whence the capital employed by the indigo planters came from, had no hesitation in replying that it was "accumulated in India exclusively." Mr. David Hill was, however, not the only one to bear testimony to this fact. Other witnesses before the same Committee also stated that little or no capital had been or would be brought out from England to India. One of them, Mr. W. B. Bayley, said:

"My opinion that no capital will be brought from England into India arises from little or none having been brought hitherto, even at periods when interest has been at a much higher rate than it now is."

Being questioned further whether he thought more capital would not go to India if the restriction on Europeans resorting to India was altogether taken away, he answered that he did not think that capital would be sent from England. Captain T. Macan, another witness, was even more emphatic, as will be seen from the following:

Q. Would Europeans be likely to invest their capital in works of that sort?—A. I think there is much error upon the subject of European capital in India.

Q. Under the existing law that restricts intercourse with India, is it probable, in your opinion, that any companies would be found to undertake such works? A.—I think Europeans who have acquired capital in India, might undertake such public works, with proper encouragement; but I scarcely can anticipate so much enterprise and risk as to take capital from England to invest in such speculations; *in truth, capital is, I believe, never taken from England to India; it is made there and remitted home.* (The italics are ours) The methods adopted by the East India Company to stifle the indigenous industries of the country, and subsequently followed by the Government of India, contributed largely to the creation and propagation of the myth regarding British capital invested in India. Indigenous industries having largely decayed, as a result of this policy, the people of India found no means of investing their capital profitably and so were obliged to deposit it in banks, which were at first Government concerns, or invested in Government securities, at very low rates of interest. The bulk of this money was lent out to European firms who naturally made much capital out of it. Illuminating light on this process is thrown by the following extract from the Hon. Mr. Fredrick Shores' "Notes on Indian Affairs," quoted in the current number of the "Modern Review:"

"We have for years been vaunting the splendid triumph of English skill and capital in carrying cotton from India to England, and, after manufacturing it there, bringing the cloth to India, and underselling the natives. Is this any way surprising under such an intolerable system (of transit duties and search houses) as is above described: and while the staples of India are almost proscribed at home? In fact, if this is be continued much longer, India will, ere long, produce nothing but food just sufficient for the population, a few course earthenware pots to cook it in and a few course cloths. Only remove the incubus, and the tables will soon be turned. The other is the great self-complacence with which we talk of the confidence reposed by the people in our Government, judging from the large sums which they invest in the Government funds. What are they to do with their money? .....Government, in their ignorance, have done all they can to annihilate trade and manufactures, which they will, unless they change their measures, accomplish in a few years more (the number of boats laden with goods which used to leave Farrukhabad twelve years ago, was at least *treble* what it is at present). Five or even four per cent. is better than nothing; but it needs not the gift of prophecy to foresee that....if [the landed tenures in the North Western Provinces were placed on a footing of security and if trade and manufactures were tolerated—they do not require *encouragement* but only to be exonerated from the present customs and duties—not only would Government be unable to borrow at such low interest, but the price of its existing funds would speedily fall."

It is not necessary to go into the details of the substantial subsidies which Government have, from time to time, given out of the revenues derived from the people, directly or indirectly to different industries owned and managed by Britishers in this country. It is enough to emphasise that the misdeeds of the East India Company apart, the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown did not diminish but increase the influence of European mercantile interests in the administration to the prejudice of the interests of the people. As Sir Charles Trevelyan wrote, the transfer "left the interests of the Indian taxpayers exposed without protection to the direct action of the English Government Departments, and English interests, mercantile, monied, official, all sorts of interests. The influence exercised by the local Europeans and the local European press in their own interests has always been regarded with jealousy by Indian statesmen and the transactions of the last few years show that the feeling is not without foundation. The latest development of it has been the heavy undertakings in which the local English community are interested."

Things have not much changed since this was written, as has been amply demonstrated by the revelations made by some of the Indian witnesses before the Industries Commission.

Notes of the Day.

A Contemptible Retreat.

Our readers will recall our remarks in a recent issue on the disgraceful attack made by the "Madras Mail" on Sir Sankaran Nair. That journal now publishes the following characteristic apologia:

"The excited correspondent (*sic*) of a Bombay contemporary says that we have charged one of the members of the Government of India with being a spy. We have done nothing of the sort. What we have said is that a certain person 'in what we may call the Government camp' is the source of information and advice on which Home Rulers draw. This is serious enough, but there is an obvious moral difference between indiscretion of even the gravest sort and 'spying.' The motives of the person criticised may be excellent. He may think he is helping India by doling out information and advice to Home Rulers. That does not lessen the intolerable nuisance of his action, which we are bound to criticise in the public interest, but it does affect the view taken of his character. We have nothing more to say on the subject, except that we described him as being 'in the Government camp' and that neither the 'Bombay Chronicle' nor any one else has the right to attribute to us anything more explicit about his official position."

This is about as contemptible an attempt to effect a retreat as we can recall. As we remarked in our original comments on the lapse of the "Madras Mail," there could be no question that it had sought to impugn the honour of the Educational Member. Being frightened, it now attempts to wriggle out of the situation by pretending that it was not Sir Sankaran Nair at whom it levelled its base insinuations! We trust that such clumsy cravenness will not avail the "Madras Mail" to escape the just punishment which it has incurred. The Government of India owe it to themselves, as well as to the public, to make an example of the offender.

Rajkot as Matriculation Centre.

We cannot find any valid grounds for the decision to which the Syndicate of the Bombay University is reported to have arrived discontinuing the Matriculation centre at Rajkot. Such a step would entail great hardship on the hundreds of students from schools in Kathiawar, which are affiliated to the University. It may be that the Rajkot centre is not a paying one, but the University is not a commercial institution and the monetary loss, if any, should certainly be a secondary consideration compared to the convenience of the students. At all events the readiness expressed by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to contribute Rs. 500 annually towards the expenses for maintaining the centre for five years and to give every other facility that the State can afford should persuade the Syndicate of the University to reconsider its decision.

An Unsuitable Choice.

The announceemnt is made that the local Anjuman has invited Mr. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, to preside at the Bombay Presidency Educational Conference to be held at Amalner in April next. Mr. Covernton is a well known educationist, but he can hardly be regarded as a suitable President of a Conference of this character. The Conference is organised with the definite object of bringing to the notice of Government the special needs of the Moslem Community and the grievances under which it labours in regard to educational matters. If the Conference is to exercise this function, it must become a candid and fearless critic of the educational policy of the Government. This is scarcely possible if the deliberations of the Conference are to be guided by an official, who largely controls the educational destiny of the Presidency.

Free Education for Baramati.

We publish elsewhere an account of the general meeting of the Baramati Municipality, at which it was unanimously decided to take advantage of Mr. Patel's recent Act by introducing free and compulsory education. Baramati is a small taluka town in the Poona district and is a centre of the co-operative activities on the Nira Canal. Its present municipal expenditure on primary education amounts to Rs. 5,800 annually and the Municipality has decided to increase it to Rs. 7,000, it being understood that Government will share half the increased cost. The local Schools Committee, before approaching the general body, carried out a census and found that though at present 565 boys and 184 girls in the city attend schools, as many as 213 boys and 262 girls of school-going age go without any education. This was the right method of dealing with the question. The fact that the proposal to introdue free and compulsory education was passed unanimously by the Municipality indicates the keenness of the desire for education. The example thus set by a small taluka Municipality will, we hope, be followed by larger and richer municipalities like Ahmedabad and Poona.

The "Fatherland" Party.

An instructive sidelight is thrown on the German efforts to spread the Fatherland Party movement in Austria by an article in "Die Hilfe," in which Herr Friedrick Naumann, the well-known author of "Central Europe," bluntly elaborates the German plan for forcing an economic agreement upon Austria in return for an "Austrian solution" of the Polish question. Thus he writes:

In Germany there is plenty of criticism and it asks why we should surrender to Austria the Poland which has in the main been conquired by our soldiers. The Prusso-German critics ought to ask themselves whether the King of Prussia is in a position to weld his Prusso-Polish territories with Congress Poland, in the way in which it is proposed to deal with Galicia. Anybody who answers this question in the negative must immediately appreciate the fact that a Prusso-Polish solution, after the manner of the Austro-Polish solution is not feasible, What, then, in the opinion of these Prussians, is a better way to settle the matter?

The object of the scheme can, of course be achieved only if the economic and military unity of Central Europe is established. As that is not yet the case, all Austro-Polish ideas are up to the present merely preparatory ideas. No Polish Parliament can think of agreeing to the Austro-Polish plan, unless the economic union with Germany is quite firmly established; for a Poland which was separated from Russia but lived in economic union with Austria alone would be dead from the very first day. If Poland belongs to Austria, the Central European Customs Union is established automatically: Poland is included in the foreign trade tariff of the Central Powers. That is the economic elevation of Poland itself, and that is the guarantee of historical communion. Not until this side of the matter is adequately prepared will the plan as a whole be ready for treatment by the Parliaments concerned.

This concern for Poland's welfare is quite touching!

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael on Tuesday.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, will preside at the next session of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held at Amalner, East Khandesh at the invitation of the Anjuman-i-Islam.

SIR J. C. BOSE.

POONA STUDENTS TO PRESENT ADDRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Jan. 15.

A movement has been started by students in Poona to present Sir J. C. Bose with an address and a purse when he visits Poona towards the end of January. The presentation ceremony will take place at the hands of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye on the occasion of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's illustrated lecture in the Fergusson College amphitheatre.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Maharaja of Bobbili in the course of a letter to the Secretary of the Landholders' Association resigning his presidentship, after referring to the separate memorial presented to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on behalf of the zemindars and landed proprietors of the Madras Presidency, says:—"Most of the signatories of the new memorial are not members of the Association. I have reason to think that if some one of the leaders of this movement would become the president of the Association, the Association would be certainly strengthened."

129TH BALUCHIS.

KARACHI ARRANGEMENTS TO WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The Karachi Municipality are arranging a public welcome to the 129th Baluchis on their return to India from active service. The regiment formerly called the 2nd Baluchis Battalion has long been closely associated with Karachi and Sind. On Saturday the Regiment will receive the address of welcome from the President, of the Municipality at Frere Hall. All military units in Karachi will send detachments. Military bands will be in attendance. Later the Regiment and other returning trooops will be entertained privately.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

THE DEMAND FOR MORE MEN.

TO COUNTER-BALANCE ENEMY'S LAST EFFORT.

450,000 TO BE RAISED FROM CIVIL LIFE.

RESULT OF RUSSIA'S DEFECTION.

SIR A. GEDDES OUTLINES COMBING OUT SCHEME OF NEW BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Jan. 15.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, made an important statement reviewing the whole question of man-power which, he declared, was the central problem of the war. Every day Britain's hitting force was becoming more important to the Allies. We must prepare to play a larger part on the battlefield until America was ready, but not at the expense of vital national industries nor regardless of the navy and food.

"ON SEA AND BY SEA WE LIVE."

He emphasised the all-importance of the navy, saying:—We have trodden some strange paths with little profit since 1914; let us return to the faith of our forefathers and recognise that "on sea and by sea we live." The Government had examined the entire question of strength, character and composition of the forces of ourselves and the Allies and the enemies in the light of the situation in Russia.

RESULT OF RUSSIAN DEFECTION.

The result of inactivity in Russia was that 950,000 additional German troops would be available to reinforce the western front and several Austro-Hungarian divisions for the Italian front.

Taking everything into consideration the Russian defection would possibly mean that 1,600,000 Austrian and German troops were available for elsewhere. Nevertheless the resources of the Allies were sufficient to assure victory. Nothing but a psychological catastrophe in one or other of the allied countries could save the Central Powers.

The Government had very carefully considered the question of casualties and had determined that carelessness as regards human life should be stamped out everywhere. He did not accuse any admiral or general of recklessness, but was simply laying down an essential general principle.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF BRITISH LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Before asking the House to consider the demands for more men he wished to show what the British League of nations had done. In August 1914 the personnel of the British Navy was 105000, of the regular army including reserves 450.000 and of the territorials 250,000. Now the personnel of the Navy was 400.000 and of the army four millions. The strength of the air service in 1914 was 2,000; to-day it was 125.000. However, to the above figures must be added the killed, died, missing, prisoners and those discharged. Taking everything into consideration the effort of the British nations under the heading of "provision of men for the armed forces of the Crown" amounted to not far from 7,500,000 men. England had contributed 4,530,000, Scotland 620.000, Wales 280,000, Ireland 170,000 and the Dominions and Colonies 900,000. The remaining million were composed of native fighters, labour corps, carriers, etc., and represented the splendid contribution by India and various African and other dependencies, but even these figures failed to indicate our total effort for they took no account of the manufacture of munitions, ships, naval and mercantile, aircraft, increased production of food, iron, ore, oil and supplies of all kinds which we had furnished to the Allies. If this effort was to be carried on and our sacrifices not be vain our armies must be maintained throughout 1918.

450,000 MEN TO BE RAISED FROM CIVIL LIFE.

Their demand could be met from two sources. Firstly, reserves at home and abroad; secondly, men remaining in civil life. Even after readjusting the home armies to enable the greatest possible proportion to be sent abroad, it would still be necessary to raise 450,000 from men in civil life. This was the absolutely minimum requirement. He declared that the lowering of military age except as the last resort was contrary to natural instincts and was economically unsound. The Government felt very strongly that it would be contrary to national interests to raise the age-limit, whilst large numbers of fit youths were civilly employed who could be released without seriously endangering essential work. The Government was satisfied that reasons which led to the exclusion of Ireland from the Military Service Act had last none of their cogency.

The Cabinet was determined to make available for military purposes a very large number of youths engaged in essential industries, replacing them with women and ex-soldiers. This would leave in civil life a large reserve of men over forty-one which our enemies would not possess and which could be thrown into the scale if necessary.

PACIFISTS STIRRING UP STRIFE.

The pacifists were now attempting to stir up strife in munition works and youths engaged in vital industries were threatening to hold up the output of ships and aeroplanes in order to force the Government to exempt them. This would mean sending the wounded and the older men to the front and limiting or stopping soldiers' leave. If the threat were carried out the youths would meet with a blast of hatred and contempt which would surprise them.

SCOPE OF THE NEW BILL.

The main object of the proposals was to secure equality of sacrifice so far as possible. The bill he was now introducing provided for the abolition of two months' exemption granted to men leaving certified occupations. The effect would be that such men would join the army more rapidly and in greater numbers than hitherto. The bill also empowered withdrawal of certificates of exemption granted on occupational grounds. A large number of men were at present holding such certificates, who were engaged on work of practically no national importance.

After mentioning that over a million men held protection certificates which could at present be cancelled, Sir Auckland Geddes proceeded to explain that only men fit for general service would be taken from the vital industries and the number required would be secured by a clean cut determined on the age-basis for each particular occupation.

IMPORTANCE OF SHIPBUILDING.

Shipping was a vital problem. Every ton built or saved from submarinism or economised by substituting home production for imports meant a ton available to bring the American forces into the field. The enemies were staking everything upon our failure to solve the problem. Our success in solving it meant certain victory.

Aliens would not henceforth be employed in certain restricted occupations of unessential character without permit. Uninterned enemy aliens, if fit, must do national work or be interned.

SCHOOLBOYS AND WOMEN WORKERS.

Arrangements were being made for the extension of employment of schoolboys of whom four thousand were successfully used last season with Boy Scouts for harvesting and cleaning land. Women munition workers, including the Admiralty workers numbered nearly 815,000 at the end of last year as compared with 227,000 in 1914. Still more women of all classes were necessary.

He expressed thanks to the military authorities of New Zealand, South African and Newfoundland contingents who had consented to grant furlough to skilled agriculturists for work on land. The timely help coming at a critical period in the agricultural cycle had been greatly appreciated.

PRESENT MILITARY AGE NOT TO BE RAISED.

NO COMPULSION IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

Sir Auckland Geddes announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided that for the present the military age should neither be lowered nor raised and that compulsion should not be introduced in Ireland, but the Government would not hesitate to adopt any or all of these measures if military needs could not be met otherwise.

FIGHTING IN SAINT JULIEN.

AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

EIGHT HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The enemy raided a post south-eastward of Armentieres. A few of our men are missing. Hostile artillery was active in the Saint Julien area and south-eastward of Hargicourt.

Our aeroplanes carried out bombing and machine-gunning incessantly on Sunday. They dropped four hundred bombs on a large ammunition dump near Roulers and on billets, hutments and railway junction. Machine-guns attacked a party of the enemy engaged in extinguishing a large fire causing casualties. The men were scattered and the fire was left to burn out. Eight hostile machines were brought down and three were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

SUCCESSFUL RAID ON FACTORIES IN GERMANY.

In better weather to-day our squadrons made a most successful raid on Germany in daylight against the railway station and munition factories at Karlsruhe in the Rhine Valley. They dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs with excellent results. Bursts were observed on buildings and sidings at the main rail junction, in the centre of the town, railway workshops and the smaller junction of Karlsruhe. Photographs confirm that a large fire broke out in the factories alongside the railway. The anti-aircraft fire was very heavy and several hostile machines attacked our formation. All of our machines reached their objectives and returned safely.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

ENGEL DUMP BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

The Admiralty announces that yesterday afternoon our aircraft bombed the Engel dump and bursts were observed among the sheds. A direct hit and a cloud of smoke were reported. All machines returned.

2 ENEMY HOWITZERS CAPTURED.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. Jan. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says, heavy snow had again fallen postponing indefinitely the much advertised German offensive.

The Germans are using a lighter type of flame thrower which does not require several operators. Enemy searchlights and fireworks are constantly seeking to locate our tanks. Drafts of the 1919 class are now appearing opposite the British.

We recently captured two improved field howitzers with a maximum range of eleven thousand yards.

A captured document records an instance where only nine out of 24 field howitzers survived our bombardment.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY DISPERSED IN GOOSE HILL SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

A French communiqué says our accurate fire dispersed enemy detachments trying to reach our lines in the sector of Goose Hill on the left of the Meuse.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRING IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRENCH BATTERIES CATCH ENEMY ASSEMBLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 15.

To-night's French communiqué says:—There was lively artillery fire in the Champagne and on the right of the Meuse, especially north of Louvemont, where our batteries caught enemy assemblages.

SINKING OF SCANDINAVIAN ESCORT.

ADMIRALTY CONFIRMS FINDING OF COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

Sir Eric Geddes stated in the House of Commons that the Admiralty confirmed the finding of the court of enquiry that the escorting vessels did their best to protect the Scandinavian escort sunk in December, that the escort fought in a proper seamanlike manner and that the covering forces took all possible steps to come to their assistance and prevent the escape of the enemy. The Board was of opinion that the circumstances preventing the covering forces arriving in time could not be prevented and Admiral Beatty's dispositions were the best possible with the available forces.

SECOND UKRAINIAN REGIMENT.

DISARMED BY MAXIMALISTS.

ARREST IN KHAROFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. Jan. 15.

A despatch to newspapers from Kharoff says the Maximalists disarmed the Second Ukrainian Regiment after surrounding the barracks with armoured cars and machine-guns which opened fire. The Ukrainians surrendered with 7,000 rifles and thirteen machineguns. The Commander of the regiment was arrested. Searches and arrests continue in the town. Twelve capitalists have been arrested, including a newspaper proprietor. They are required to make a donation of one million roubles for the unemployed. They deposited money on condition that it be disbursed by the municipality. The Maximalists were dissatisfied and did not release them.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE TOWARDS TOGANROG.

UFA IN THEIR HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. Jan. 15.

A despatch from Rostoff-on-Don says the station of Debatzovo has thrice changed hands. On Thursday night, the Cossacks, learning of the despatch from Lucarskaya of considerable Bolshevik reinforcements with artillery left the station and took up a position near the railway awaiting their own reinforcements from Mariupol.

Fighting was renewed on Friday morning, and Bolsheviks advanced somewhat in the direction of Toganrog. During Friday a strong force of Donterek and Kudan Cossacks traversed Toganrog going northwards.

It is stated that Kaledin has also gone northwards.

A despatch from Ufa says the Bolshevik artillery has arrived. The town is in the hands of the Bolsheviks who have seized all banks and Government buildings.

The Bolsheviks are sending considerable forces with artillery to Cheliabinsk where serious fighting is anticipated.

HUNGER RIOT AT KOLOMNA.

12 KILLED, 120 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. Jan. 15.

Hunger rioting has occurred at Kolomna, in the Government of Moscow, the crowd demanding the disarming of Red Guards and handing over the authority to the municipality. Twelve are reported killed and 120 wounded.

SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

UNOCCUPIED SOLDIERS' TROUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 7-40 p.m. Jan. 15.

Unoccupied soldiers in Petrograd are going backwards and forwards to provinces fetching meat, flour and butter which they sell in Petrograd at exorbitant prices. Soldiers take possession of railway carriages, hanging on the steps and lying on the roofs of carriages. Many fatal accidents and deaths from cold have occurred. It has become almost impossible for ordinary passengers to travel; they sometimes wait days and nights at stations.

BOLSHEVIKS DENOUNCED.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES' MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 16.

Social Revolutionaries of the Constituent Assembly have issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing the Bolsheviks as bringing the country to the verge of a new and overwhelming war and declaring that restoration of peace is of paramount importance, but only the Constituent Assembly is able to achieve it.

The army should be reformed on the voluntary basis.

The nationalisation of land without compensation is favoured, also of mines and private railways and State control of industry with the widest participation of working classes therein.

TURKS BREAK ARMISTICE.

20,000 TROOPS LANDED ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Jan. 15.

The "Daily News" correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the Turks have broken the armistice and are landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rize.

A submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

GUARDING OF MOSLEM HOLY PLACES.

GEN. ALLENBY'S MESSAGE TO KING OF HEDJAZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Jan. 13.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Jan. 15.

General Allenby has sent a message to the King of the Hedjaz: "The enemy having been expelled from Jerusalem, the city is now secure. It gives me great pleasure to inform your Majesty that the holy shrines are intact and that Moslem guards are protecting them. Regular custodians have been retained and are carrying on their duties as normally."

THE KING'S APPRECIATION.

The King has replied "Many thanks for your kind message. Your honourable and kindly feelings are responsible for the great care and solicitude shown to the holy places of history and for the record of great victories by which you have enhanced the glory of Britain. Those who uphold truth and justice at all times and in all places have been truly rewarded with success."

CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

KAISER DISCUSSES MATTERS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Jan. 15.

A Berlin press says that important conferences between the High Command and politicians were inaugurated on the 12th January when the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and Hindenburg and Ludendorff conferred with numerous political leaders. There was and important discussion between the High Command and Hertling on the 13th January and these conferences will form the basis of discussion with the Kaiser to-day. Hertling speaks on the Prussian domestic policy on Tuesday and will reply to the Entente statesmen on Wednesday.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH

TAUNT BY MUNICH PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Jan. 15.

Two Munich papers commenting on President Wilson's message declare that he has cleverly seized on the acute differences prevailing in Germany on the question of peace in order to shake the confidence in her policy. They state that indescribable confusion in the direction of policy must be ended and Hertling must immediately reply to President Wilson and prove to him that Germany does not resemble the South American State where policy is announced through military pronouncements.

RECRUDESCENCE OF INTERNECINE STRIFE.

ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL-REVOLUTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Jan. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd forecasts a recrudescence of internecine strife in the capital owing to the believed Bolshevik intention to declare the forthcoming congress of Soviets as a national convention in lieu of the Constituent Assembly. A significant fact is that two cruiser-destroyers have arrived for which a channel through ice was specially broken.

The Social-Revolutionaries, including Madame Breshkovskaya, and also the committee of the First All-Russian Soviets are vigorously urging the citizens, particularly the working classes and the army to organise and defend the Assembly by force.

AMAZING DECREE FOR CONCELLING NATIONAL LOANS

DRAFTED BY SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF NATIONAL PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Jan. 15.

The Superior Council of National Property has drafted a decree cancelling all national loans issued by the Imperial and bourgeois governments. All domestic loans of which stock is held by foreigners, are cancelled unreservedly and only short term loans of the National Treasury are considered valid.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY

FUNCTIONS OF TWO SECTIONS.

FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

It is officially explained that the Board of Admiralty is now divided into two heads, namely, operations and maintenance.

In the former the principle of isolating the work of planning and directing war operations from all other work in order that it may receive the entire attention of officers is carried a step further. The First Sea Lord, Lord Wemyss, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Rear-Admiral Freemantle and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral Duff are relieved from dealing with any questions not directly connected with the war. A great mass of important "paper" work and administrative detail will be diverted to the Deputy First Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Hope. Lord Wemyss will have two directors immediately under him, namely, Director of the Intelligence Division, Rear-Admiral Hall, and Director of Training and Staff Duties, Rear-Admiral Ley. Rear-Admirals Freemantle and Duff will each be assisted by four directors. The former will deal exclusively with planning and direction of operations in the main sphere of naval activity; the latter with trade protection and anti-submarine operations.

PETROLEUM BILL DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that the Petroleum Bill providing for royalties to landowners, where petroleum might be found, had been dropped because necessary action could be taken without special legislation.

M. CAILLAUX ARRESTED.

INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 14.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Jan. 15.

M. Caillaux has been arrested and lodged in the Saye prison. The arrest created a sensation. The "Intransigeant" states that authorities found incriminating documents compelling his arrest forthwith.

DEATH OF DR. MONTAGU BUTLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

The death is announced of Dr. Montagu Butler.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Butler was born on 2nd July, 1833, and was the fourth son of Dr. George Butler. He received his education at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was Bell University Scholar in 1852 and won Camden Medal, Person Prize and Latin Essay Prize in 1854. In 1855, he became a Fellow of Trinity and was Headmaster of Harrow from 1859 to 1885. He was Select Preacher at Oxford for 1877, 1878, 1882, and 1899, and also at Cambridge in 1879, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1895/98, 1902, 1906, and 1913. He was made Dean of Gloucester in 1885 and Hon. Canon of Ely in 1897, and was also Vice-Chancellor from 1889 and 1890. He was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1886, and was made Chaplain in Ordinary to the King in 1912. Some of his important publications are: Belief in Christ and other Sermons in 1886, Words of Good Cheer for the Holy Communion in 1898, Public School Sermons in 1899, Ten Great Good Men, in 1909, and Some Leisure Hours of a Long Time, in 1914.

He married in 1861, Georgina Isabella Elliot, granddaughter of Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliott. His second marriage in 1888, was with Agnata Frances Ramsay, daughter of Sir James Ramsay of Bamff, 10th Baronet. He had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

STANDARD SHIPS.

STATEMENT OF OUTTURN AND SINKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir Chiozza Money stated that up to December 31st, thirteen standard ships had been delivered and one had been sunk.

ENEMY CAMPAIGN OF 1918.

DISSENSIONS IN GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, January 11.—It is believed that the German military disagreement is due to conflicting policies regarding what should be done for the 1918 offensive. The German High Command is seemingly divided between following up the Italian drive and moving against the Anglo-French forces. A smaller school believes in clearing the Allies out of Macedonia and Greece. It is said that the German Emperor for family reasons wishes the latter, but is opposed by his military chiefs. Neutrals state that the Kaiser is reluctant to face another holocaust in the west and prefers a secondary theatre. Winter conditions are trying the German people very severely, and troops are not allowed to visit their homes on leave and see the conditions prevailing there.

NO MORE PROFITEERING!

CONTROLLER OF FOODS AND RENTS TO BE APPOINTED.

TO ACT WITH ASSISTANCE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the invitation of H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, a conference of leading citizens and editors of newspapers was held yesterday at the Secretariat, Bombay, to discuss the question of the high prices prevailing in the city. H. E. Lord Willingdon, who presided, said:—

I have asked you to come here to meet me to-day to discuss the serious question of the high prices prevailing in the City of Bombay, and more especially the hardship caused by those high prices to the humbler classes of the population, to inform you of what action Government has been taking on this matter during the past few months, and to ask for your advice and assistance to remedy a real and growing difficulty and anxiety. I may state, in the first place, that this question has been receiving the anxious attention of Government for some time past. In September last we appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Orr to consider whether allowances should be granted to the lower paid servants of Government and that Committee has submitted a valuable report which is now receiving the consideration of Government. In the course of that report, the Committee naturally dealt with various causes of the present economic situation in Bombay. The subject has recently received much notice in the newspapers and valuable leading articles have been written upon it, while it was also discussed in the instructive debate in the Corporation a few days ago.

In considering the situation, we must all realize in the first place that while war dealings and war prices bring large profits to a few and lucrative employment to many, they inevitably entail real hardship on the mass of the population. We must also remember, that, considering that India is an integral portion of an Empire which is engaged in the mightiest struggle of history, our hardships are small in comparison with those of other belligerent countries and are even much less than those which many neutral countries have to undergo. Further, so far as our burden is due to the assistance which India has given and is giving to the cause of the Empire by sending supplies to the military forces overseas and to Allied countries, I feel sure that we do not grudge it. But with a full recognition of our responsibilities and all willingness to bear them we wish to lighten the burden so far as it can be lightened by foresight and by co-operation and to equalize it by preventing its weighing unduly upon the poorer classes. It is a natural corollary that while we wish in no way to discourage enterprise and business activity we wish to prevent profiteering, that is, the accumulation of undue profits by the few at the expense of the many.

CAUSES OF HIGH PRICES.

So far as food-stuffs and articles of daily necessity are concerned, the principal causes of the high prices are obvious and are known to all of you. They may briefly be stated to be:—

First, the restriction and reduction of facilities of transport. Our steamships are required for military purposes and a considerable, though we are glad to think a replaceable, proportion of them has been sunk by the hostile forces. Our railway stock is fully employed in transporting articles of urgent military necessity, while it has been impossible to increase it or even to make up its deficiencies.

The second cause may be stated to be the heavy demands of our military forces overseas and of the Allied countries which are bearing the direct brunt of warfare.

Third, may be placed the diminution or absence of imports from abroad, which has, in some cases, seriously affected the supply available. For example, although our Presidency supplies its own wants as regards salt, the Presidency of Bengal is not so fortunate and when supplies from abroad are cut off it naturally draws more heavily upon other parts of India for this necessity. As regards salt, the question of the general supply of India has been further accentuated by climatic storms, which have interfered with production in various parts of the country. At this point, I may observe how thankful we should be that the recent seasons in India have been so plentiful and that our Presidency, in particular, has been so fortunate that it has been possible to export from Indian an enormous quantity of cereals without interfering with local consumption.

The next reason for increase may be stated to be the very large influx of population into Bombay. This is due partly to the demand for labour and to the high wages which come to the hearing of people outside, but also unfortunately to the severe epidemics of plague which have this year attacked the cities of Gujarat. There is also a large temporary population, particularly in the hospitals, which, though small when compared with the total population, consumes a large quantity of special articles, such as milk, fowls and eggs.

Further, the high wages which are paid for dock work and for ordinary labour in Bombay inevitably induce a rise in the price of commodities.

These reasons for increase constitute a formidable total, and the increases have in fact been very serious. At the same time, I am glad to receive assurances, though this may seem surprising to many, that the inquiries of the Food-Prices Committee do not indicate that there has been much deliberate cornering or overcharging, at least so far as the commodities consumed by the poor in their daily life are concerned. It is further comforting to think that the shop-keepers have on the whole shown good feeling and good sense in this matter. It will be remembered that when, immediately after the declaration of war, a panic as regards foodstuffs arose and prices increased dangerously the Food Prices Committee with its subordinate Ward Committees, was established under the presidency of the Municipal Commissioner. That Committee had no legal authority behind it, but it is generally agreed that it had an excellent effect. It reduced prices for the time and for long had a steadying influence upon them. This moderation on the part of the dealers may, of course, have been due to a belief that Government would take more drastic action if necessity arose, but I prefer to think that it was more largely due to the good feeling of the majority of those employed in the various trades.

POSSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Another comforting consideration is that the possibility of beneficial Government action in the control of foodstuffs has been shown by the success of the wheat operations of the Government of India. The control assumed by them has enabled enormous quantities to be exported from India while the prices in this country have been kept moderate. The agriculturists have received a fair return and the Government of India have been able to return to local Governments the profits made, to be spent on agricultural improvements. All this has been done by the elimination of middlemen's profits and by the prevention of speculation. Similarly, Government were obliged to take over hides and tanning materials on account of the importance of these articles for military purposes. They have thus been enabled to carry out an enormous amount of essential work without undue expense, while allowing a fair return to the collectors of tanning materials and to the tanners themselves. I do not suggest that Government should take over further articles; in fact it would be undesirable to do so, but some action is necessary to steady prices.

The points which Government must have in view if they take action to regulate the prices of articles of necessity may be stated as follows:—

Firstly, the prevention of cornering and holding up of stocks.

Secondly, the establishment of shops, whether by Government or, preferably, by the Municipality, at which articles of necessity would be sold at a fair price.

Thirdly, co-operation with the Naval and Military Departments and with the Munitions Board, in order that due notice may be given to the market of large war requirements. This will preclude the provision, so far as is consistent with military requirements, of wagons by the railways and tonnage space by the Admiralty, if such can be made available.

Fourthly, the encouragement of home production and of its transport to Bombay. In regard to this point I would remind you of the success of the recent Industrial Exhibition in Bombay, a success which I am glad to think is being repeated in Calcutta and Madras.

Fifthly, the fixation of prices at private-licensed shops with the proper machinery for the due enforcement of the prices so fixed.

ECONOMY OF CONSUMPTION.

All these steps are necessary to make the best use of our resources, but while the supply must be increased there must also be some real economy of consumption. Mr. Orr's Committee point out in their report that while there are generally complaints of high prices there has been no real effort towards economy. You are well aware that such economy is enforced either by law or by public opinion in practically all belligerent countries and in many neutral ones. For example meat is given up on several days of the week. Tea and sugar, milk and butter are all strictly rationed. In this country every one complains of the high prices of tea and sugar, but how many have reduced their consumption of these articles? Ghee is at least as important in ordinary Indian households as milk and butter are in corresponding households in England. We hear universal complaints of the great expense of ghee, but how many well-to-do households have made any efforts to economise its use? We may hope that it will be many days before rationing is necessary in India, but voluntary effort towards economy will postpone that time and will prevent real hardships to others.

After the articles of daily food and of daily household use I may refer to the question of cloth. The absence of foreign supply and foreign competition has naturally sent up prices and it may be admitted that the price of manufacture has to some extent increased owing to higher wages of labour and also to the cost of certain materials. But it must, I think, equally be admitted that the price of locally manufactured cloth has increased out of all proportion to this additional expense, and that to this extent the extra price is not justified. The high rates of cloth have caused disturbances in other parts of India, and though I feel sure that such disturbances will not occur in Bombay, this item of expense presses hard on the poor. The question whether some restriction on the price of cloth is not necessary must, therefore, receive our earnest attention.

EXTORTIONATE RENTS.

I said before that there were on the whole few indications of cornering and profiteering as regards articles of food and household necessity. I fear I cannot say as much on the question of the rents charged for houses and other living accommodation. I am aware that the extra influx of population has caused a demand for rooms, especially in the humbler parts of the town. I am also aware that the high cost of building material has to some extent discouraged further building, and unfortunately, rendered speculation in existing houses property more tempting. But after making full allowance for these considerations, I think it will be generally agreed that the increase in house rent has been out of all proportion. Mr. Orr's Committee have recommended certain rates of allowances to the lower paid Government servants, but the Committee rightly point out that any such increase is useless unless it is accompanied by some check on increases in house-rent. If no such check is imposed the landlord is at liberty to increase his demand and to swallow up the whole of the allowance given by Government. The Government employee is no better off and another burden has merely been added to the public revenue. If this is true of Government officials, who form but a small proportion of the population, it is equally applicable to private persons. Some check, therefore, appears absolutely necessary. The increase in rent is no doubt most immediately prejudicial in the case of the humblest buildings. The whole of the middle classes, however, both lower and upper, are immediately effected and overcrowding that is increasing cannot but be most dangerous to the health of the city.

The rent of dwelling houses is naturally our immediate consideration but the question of rents of offices and shops will also have to be considered. It is reasonable that where a business is making large profits, especially where it is situated in premises particularly suitable for its objects, the landlord should be allowed to make some additional charge, but it does not seem right that ordinary firms and shops, who may be making no extra profits out of the war, whose business may even be most prejudicially affected, should be at the mercy of the landlord, who is able at a month's notice to enforce enormous increases of rents.

EXTENSION OF ACCOMMODATION.

While, however, some restriction as regards house rent appears to be absolutely necessary, we are not blined to the necessity for constructive action to increase the accommodation available. Mr. Orr's Committee lay stress on the desirability of aid from Government to co-operative building societies. It is also most necessary to encourage building in Salsette and in the northern part of the Island. Perhaps, in the past, both Government and the Corporation have not fully recognised that it is not sufficient to expect people to go to desirable building sites. Active encouragement must be given to them by the provision of convenience, such as roads, water-supply and drainage arrangements, and even by the construction of a certain number of houses at the risk and cost of the public authority. I am giving my personal attention to the question of accelerating the development of Salsette and I feel certain that the Corporation will warmly co-operate towards the provision of accommodation in the North of the Island. I do not think that it can be denied that the road system of the North of the Island is painfully deficient, while drainage arrangements are practically non-existent. I would command this matter to the members of the Corporation who are present for their careful consideration.

As a more immediate step, my Government is willing to consider the possibility of assisting in the provision of sites and material for the erection of temporary camps, in which the humbler, and more especially the immigrant classes of the population could be housed. There is the further possible step of restricting the influx of population into Bombay. It cannot be doubted that there is a real demand for labour, especially in the docks, and that if the mills are to make up for the absence of imported articles they must be kept working to their fullest extent. Admitting all this, however, it is certain that many persons are brought into the city who are of no assistance to labour such as the old, the diseased and the beggars. A greater power of restriction and rejection is urgently called for in the interests of sanitation alone. It cannot be doubted that with localities terribly overcrowded and with the fearful prevalence of disease outside the city, there is the danger in the present circumstances of some devastating epidemic.

PROPOSED MEASURES.

I have indicated above our most pressing needs and have outlined our suggestions for their remedy, but I must in the first place make it clear that we can take no special action without the authorization of the Government of India. That Government have already been addressed by us. If I now proceed to give you a very bare outline of what we propose to do, you will understand that it is purely tentative.

First of all, we propose to appoint a Controller who will have the powers to take the measures which I have indicated above. He must, in our opinion, be a Government officer of considerable position, with a knowledge of the city. We believe that such an officer would have the fullest confidence of all classes, as not being connected with any particular industry or interest, while he also would be in the best position to co-operate with the Naval and Military Supply Departments and with the Indian Munitions Board.

We propose that he should be assisted by a representative committee and that branch committees should be formed to deal with the various particular industries. As regards house-rents, in particular, we suggest that he should be assisted by a committee of gentlemen of undoubted standing who would receive complaints as regards rent and would advise as to their disposal.

We suggest that Ward Committees should be renewed. I am well aware that those committees have, in many instances, rendered excellent services. The duty of these committees would be to bring complaints to notice, to be in charge of the Municipal or Government shops where they existed and should fixation of prices be decided upon to see that these prices are observed.

We intend to suggest that with the approval of the Corporation the fullest use should be made of the Municipal establishment, both to ascertain the appropriate rental of houses and to regulate the prices of household necessities. All these proposals are, as I have said, tentative and subject to the orders of the Government of India. They may, moreover, be modified or increased by the report of the Corporation Committee which we shall await with great interest.

I trust, gentlemen, that you and all the people of this city will recognise that the only object of Government is the welfare and prosperity of the city. There can be no doubt that a great industrial and mercantile development awaits Bombay in the immediate future. Much money has flowed and is flowing into it in consequence of the war. We rely on the business ability and industry of our people to make the most of the opportunity and to set Bombay on a pedestal of prosperity which will enable it to outshine all its competitors. But it is our duty to take care that this great development, which I personally anticipate with the greatest confidence, shall not be accompanied with undue hardship to the poorer classes nor the perpetuation of insanitary conditions which may bring suffering and death to present and future generations of the city's inhabitants.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

After his Excellency had spoken, an informal discussion took place, a number of gentlemen expressing their views.

Among those present at the Conference were:—The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael; the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; the Hon. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal; the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Lawless Hepper; Sir Stanley Reed; Mr. B. G. Horniman; the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy; the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C Sethna; Sir V. D. Thackersey; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas; Mr. L. Robertson; Mr. G. W. Hatch; Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Rustom N. Vatchaghandy; Mr. P. J. Marzban; Mr. K. M. Minocheherhomji; Mr. M. P. Madon; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. F. A. M. Vincent; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. A. M. Tod; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. N. W. Monie; Mr. C. N. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg; Mr. N. B. Saklatwala; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. N. M. Mandlik; Mr. S. E. Warden; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Mr. B. N. Karanjia; Mr. B. N. Cooper; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. W. Michael; the Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawala; Mr. B. D. Banaji; Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu; Mr. K. H. Kayani; Mr. R. D. Hughes; Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji; Mr. B. N. Apakhatiar; Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin; Mr. R. A. Shah; Mr. Woodfall; Mr. R. P. Talyarkhan; Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. N. M. Joshi, and Mr Kazi Ismail Porbunderi.

A CORNER IN KEROSENE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the very able article that appeared in your valuable paper in the course of the last week, in connection with the artificial inflation of prices of food-stuffs, fuel, and house-rents, I beg to quote hereinunder the most recent incident that took place on Saturday last in the Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

It is a matter of common knowledge, that keresene oil carts are sent round the town by the Burma Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company for sale of kerosene to the sundry consumers of different localities, and, I understand, with orders not to sell in bulk to the dealers in kerosene but to the retail purchasers only.

Now of late, dealers of kerosene in the Bazar Gate Street and in the locality adjoining the same, most of whom are Boris, have apparently entered into an alliance to victimise the inarticulate suffering masses, their game being to buy the whole bulk of oil from the cartmen no sooner they appear in the street by tipping them a bit, and then to sell the same oil to the needy at extraordinarily inflated prices. This scandalous state of affairs was going on for the last few days, and the oil which these dealers bought from the cartmen at Rs. 2-7-0 per tin, and which the ordinary consumer would have got from the same cartmen at that price, was sold to him by these profiteers at the extraordinary price of Rs. 5 per tin, thus making an out and out profit of Rs. 2-9-0 per tin, that is, at more than cent per cent profit.

This outrageous state of affairs could not however last long, and the matter came to a head on Saturday last, the people having become thoroughly desperate. They waited for the oil-cart to arrive, and when it eventually did turn up and stop before the shop of the Bori who was known to take a leading part in the game the infuriated mass rushed upon cart and the shop of the Bori, and it was only when the people threatened to assault him and raid his shop, that better counsel prevailed with him, and he allowed the exasperated poor to buy their daily fuel at the market price of Rs. 2-7-0 per tin.

This is, Sir, one incident of its kind, and unless the authorities open their eyes at once, and take immediate measures, to bring down these artificial prices to their normal ones, no sensible man living in Bombay with his eyes and ears open will be a bit surprised if he hears of any serious disturbance in the near future, for one must remember that there is a limit to the patience of the dumb poor.

I would also appeal to the different oil-companies to stop their men from indulging in this kind of game in league with dealers, and also to make some arrangement whereby people could buy kerosene in small quantities from their stores or other places arranged by them in different wards.

I would also ask our able Police Commissioner Mr. Vincent, to rise to the occasion.—Yours, etc.,

"LL. B."

Kalbadevi Road.
January 14, 1918.

PROFITEERING CONTRACTORS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The house-owners have increased rents intolerably high and Bombay is woefully short of dwelling accommodation; but the profiteering process which enriches the rich and grinds the faces of the poor goes on abetted, no doubt unconsciously, by the Municipality and other functionaries. A large bungalow with a spacious compound on Victoria Road, Byculla which was up to the last month occupied by a family had its rent increased with the consequence that it pays apparently nobody but a rich contractor to occupy it. The latter does not use it as a dwelling house but has turned it into a factory for the manufacture of wooden cases required obviously for the army. The factory goes on working making a hideous noise from morning to sunset and it is marvellous how a license for it was procured by the contractor. It does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the authorities that be, that the whole of the neighbourhood is distracted by this constant and annoying noise and that the life and property of the neighbours are endangered by the large stacks of wood that are piled in the compound. In the case of fire when the opposite buildings would be in flames in no time there is no exit for the inmates. This is as gross an instance as can be of the callousness on the part of the authorities to the peaceful living of citizens and of the encouragement afforded to profiteering contractors who could surely hire one of the many vacant plots of land on which to pile the wood and to carry on the sawing and other operations necessary for turning out the cases. Every day while the noise is unbearable to the neighbours the contractor evidently feels that his foothold in the place is strengthened because forsooth no one in authority takes it upon himself to incur the displeasure of the wealthy army supplier.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-PROFITER.

THE RENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The thanks of the poor public of Bombay are due to you for taking up the question of profiteering in Bombay and it is very desirable that you should not drop this question till it has been satisfactorily solved. The rent problem has become very acute and certainly tenants are being ground by ruthless landlords. It is very surprising that some City Fathers did not desire to include the rent question in the resolution moved last week in the Corporation. Perhaps they do not know to what extent the rent is raised by certain landlords without any cause. Take the case of Topiwalla's Lakshmi Chawl opposite the Police Station on Lamington Road owned by Rao Bahadur Amant Shivaji Desai. The area of the room (consisting of 2 rooms of 9 X 17 and 9 X 10 feet) in this Building is 27 X 9 feet and the rent at present charged is Rs. 25 per month per room and there is a rumour that it will be increased by Rs. 3. The high rent charged for such a small place, I am sure, stands by itself in Bombay and I would ask your readers to furnish another case where such high rent is charged.

In 1906 the rent charged per room per month was Rs. 10. This building was raised when building materials were cheap and the justification for increase is nothing but greediness. This landlord bought the Ramji Bhagwan property about two months ago and has increased the rent by about 50 per cent.

On the Girgaum and Grant Road side this landlord goes preeminently ahead in the race of increasing rents and it is high time a stop is placed on this reckless profiteering.

I think the Bombay Government, following the lead of the British Government, should issue an Ordinance under the Defence of India Act that rents should be on pre-war level and the cases where the pre-war scale is exorbitant, should be enquired into by a Court specially created for this purpose.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1918.

EJECTMENT SUIT BY LANDLORD.

TENANTS GET EXTENSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

Before Mr. A. C. Chitre, Acting 4th Judge.)

HAJIANI JELABAI .....Plaintiff.

v.

KESHAV DHARAMSEY & 3 OTHERS..Defendants.

The defendants are four tenants of the plaintiff's shops situate at Nagdevi Street. They are very old tenants, some of them for the last 40 years. Before they were served with notices they were paying rents ranging from Rs. 30 to 50 per month per shop. In August last the plaintiff served the 4 defendants as well as five other tenants of her shops with notices to vacate, by the end of September last. As they were unable to vacate in that short period, the plaintiff brought ejectment suit against all, the nine tenants. On the 13th October last Mr. K. M. Javeri, the then 2nd Judge, gave the defendants three months' time to vacate the premises. Four out of the nine got other premises and cleared out. The other five could not get any, so each of them offered Rs. 100 per mensem per shop to the landlord who, however, did not allow them to stay, stating that some one else had been given the contract of the shops.

The four defendants in this case prayed the Court to grant them some further extension, and as an earnest offered to pay Rs. 100 per shop per month. The Court granted them time till the 28th February, 1918, during which to vacate, and ordered the defendants to pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per month, the rent offered by them, for the extended period.

SUSPECTED ANARCHIST DEN.

SEQUEL TO CALCUTTA POLICE RAID.

CONSTABLE WOUNDED AND INMATES ESCAPE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

A Gauhati correspondent of the "Bengalee" says that on Wednesday night the police raided the house of some suspected anarchists. The police demanding admittance, the inmates opened fire from inside and a constable was badly it. In the confusion the inmates ran out by a back door. The police also fired and the house was empty when its door was opened. On a search a large quantity of ammunition, a revolver and some articles and papers were found. After some time a man, believed to be one of the inmates of the house was arrested at some distance.

The police all through yesterday searched the jungles near Kamekhya Hill. It is reported that several men had been living in the house for some months. Nobody knew anything about them. They did not mix much with the neighbours. The police are continuing the search for other associates.

MEDDLING WITH GANDHI PETITION.

COURT RESUMES HEARING.

(From a Correspondent.)

GODRA, Jan. 15.

The Gandhi petition case was taken up on Monday by Mr. Hamid A. Ali in his moving court at Bedia, Kalol taluka in the district of Panchmahals. The court house was thickly surrounded by hundreds of spectators hailing from the various suburbs in the talukas.

Mr. Harilal Nathabhai Parekh of Ahmedabad was retained by the accused. He cross-examined at length the complainant and his three witnesses. They were also re-examined by Mr. Shah. The complainant, the fozdarsahib of Kalol, and Motilal Fozdari Karkun were re-examined as court witnesses. Their cross-examination was reserved and the court rose for the day.

DELHI ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED FINED RS.25.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh *versus* Lieut. Widdicombe came up for hearing before Mr. M. L. Currie, Additional District Magistrate to-day. The accused took his seat in the dock and as the Rai Bahadur proceeded with the evidence of assault, the accused punctuated it with smiles of triumph. After prosecution evidence the accused made the following statement:—"On Monday night I came out of the station I went straight and sat down in a tonga. There were two other people with me. I came out first. Just after I sat down in the tonga I saw the two people with me having an argument with two Baboos just outside the door. A third Baboo came up to me, but I did not hear what he said. I then got out of the tonga and went over to my two friends. On coming up to them one Baboo, who was standing there in a very excited manner and waving his arms about in a threatening way accused me of kicking his servant which I denied. He repeated the charge and asked my name. I thereupon lost my temper and the result is that he has his eye tied up."

The accused did not wish to be tried as a British subject. A charge was framed against the accused under section 323, I.P.C. One of the defence witnesses admitted having bumped one of the complainant's servants quite accidentally. Another witness speaking to the accused's character deposed that he had run away from school at fifteen to enlist in the R. A. but his discharge was secured by his father later on. He had received his commission recently. A further witness said that the accused possessed the right spirit for an officer in the Army.

Mr. M. L. Currie in the course of the judgment delivered to-day says after stating the facts of the case:—"The only question that calls for decision is, whether the accused received sufficient provocation to warrant assault. Anyone might be annoyed at being accused of assaulting somebody else's servant. This, however, does not justify him in hitting the man. In view of all the circumstances and taking into account the youth of the accused, I think a moderate fine will be a fit punishment. I therefore order him to pay a fine of Rs. 25."

A large crowd attended the court. An exemplary punishment was expected. Messrs. Asaf Ali, Shiv Narain, Abdurrahman and R. S. Pearey Lal were counsel for the prosecution.

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

DR. SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As already announced, Sir Jagadish Bose is coming to Bombay, to secure the support of the public of Bombay for his Research Institute, which was formally opened in Calcutta on November 30th last.

Donations are therefore invited from the citizens of Bombay, so that Dr. Bose's mission on behalf of the great national institution which he has inaugurated may be a success.

A series of two lectures will be delivered by Sir J. C. Bose on the 22nd and 24th instant, at the Royal Opera House at 8 p.m. Donors will be allotted seats in order of subscriptions received either for the 22nd or the 24th., as follows: Every donor of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 will be allotted a seat or seats in the stalls or in the first row of the Dress circle; donors of large amounts can if they choose have a box; donors of Rs. 50 and above but under Rs. 100 in the Dress Circle; of Rs. 5 in the gallery which cannot be reserved. All donations to be remitted to

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THE LANSDOWNE LETTER.

ALLIES AND WAR AIMS.

PLEA FOR RE-STATEMENT.

The following is the full text of the letter which Lord Lansdowne published in the "Daily Telegraph":—

We are now in the fourth year of the most dreadful war the world has known; a war in which, as Sir W. Robertson has lately informed us, "the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24 millions." Ministers continue to tell us that they scan the horizon in vain for the prospect of a lasting peace. And without a lasting peace we all feel that the task we have set ourselves will remain unaccomplished.

But those who look forward with horror to the prolongation of the war, who believe that its wanton prolongation would be a crime, differing only in degree from that of the criminals who provoked it, may be excused if they too scan the horizon anxiously in the hope of discovering there indications that the outlook may after all not be so hopeless as is supposed.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

The obstacles are indeed formidable enough. We are constantly reminded of one of them. It is pointed out with force that, while we have not hesitated to put forward a general description of our war aims, the enemy have though repeatedly challenged, refused to formulate theirs and have limited themselves to vague and apparently insincere professions of readiness to negotiate with us.

The force of the argument cannot be gainsaid, but it is directed mainly to show that we are still far from agreement as to the territorial questions which must come up for settlement in connection with the terms of peace. These are, however, by no means the only questions which will arise, and it is worth while to consider whether there are not others, also of first-rate importance, with regard to which the prospects of agreement are less remote.

Let me examine one or two of these. What are we fighting for? To beat the Germans? Certainly. But that is not an end in itself. We want to inflict signal defeat upon the Central Powers, not out of mere vindictiveness, but in the hope of saving the world from a recurrence of the calamity which has befallen this generation.

SECURITY—AND REPARATION.

What, then, is it we want when the war is over? I know of no better formula than that more than once made use of, with universal approval, by Mr. Asquith in the speeches which he has from time to time delivered. He has repeatedly told his hearers that we are waging war in order to obtain reparation and security. Both are essential, but of the two security is perhaps the more indispensable. In the way of reparation much can no doubt be accomplished, but the utmost efforts to make good all the ravages of this war must fall short of completeness, and will fail to undo the grievous wrong which has been done to humanity. It may, however, be possible to make some amends for the inevitable incompleteness of the reparation if the security afforded is, humanly speaking, complete. To end the war honourably would be a great achievement, to prevent the same curse falling upon our children would be a greater achievement still.

This is our avowed aim, and the magnitude of the issue cannot be exaggerated. For, just as this war has been more dreadful than any war in history, so we may be sure would the next war be even more dreadful than this. The prostitution of science for purposes of pure destruction is not likely to stop short. Most of us, however, believe that it should be possible to secure posterity against the repetition of such an outrage as that of 1914. If the Powers will, under a solemn pact, bind themselves to submit future disputes to arbitration; if they will undertake to outlaw, politically and economically, any one of their number which refuses to enter into such a pact, or to use their joint military and naval forces for the purpose of coercing a Power which breaks away from the rest, they will, indeed, have travelled far along the road which leads to security.

MR. WILSON AND BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

We are, at any rate, right to put security in the front line of our peace demands and it is not unsatisfactory to note that in principle there seems to be complete unanimity upon this point.

In his speech at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace, on May 28, 1916 President Wilson spoke strongly in favour of

> A universal association of nations to prevent any war from being begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the cause to the opinion of the world.

Later in the same year the German Chancellor, at the sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, used the following language:

> When, as after the termination of the war, the world will fully recognise its horrible devastation of blood and treasure, then through all mankind will go the cry for peaceful agreements and understandings which will prevent, so far as is humanly possible, the return of such an immense catastrophe. This cry will be so strong and so justified that it must lead to a result Germany will honourably co-operate in investigating, every attempt to find a practical solution and collaborate towards its possible realisation.

THE POPE AND AUSTRIA.

The Papal Note communicated to the Powers in August last places in the front rank:

> The establishment of arbitration on lines to be concerted and with sanction to be settled against any State that refuses either to submit international disputes to arbitration or to accept its awards.

This suggestion was immediately welcomed by the Austrian Government, which declared that it was conscious of the importance for the promotion of peace of the method proposed by his Holiness, viz., "to submit international disputes to compulsory arbitration," and that it was prepared to enter into negotiations regarding this proposal. Similar language was used by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in his declaration on foreign policy made at Budapest in October.

In his dispatch covering the Allied Note of Jan. 10, 1917, Mr. Balfour mentions as one of the three conditions essential to a durable peace the condition that

> Behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction must be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor.

Such sanction would probably take the form of coercion applied in one of two modes. The "aggressor" would be disciplined either by the pressure of superior naval and military strength, or by the denial of commercial access and facilities.

The proceedings of the Paris Conference show that we should not shrink from such a denial if we were compelled to use the weapon for purposes of self-defence. But while a commercial "boycott" would be justifiable as a war measure, and while the threat of a "boycott" in case Germany should show herself utterly unreasonable, would be a legitimate threat, no reasonable man would, surely, desire to destroy the trade of the Central Powers, if they will, so to speak, enter into recognisances to keep the peace, and do not force us into a conflict by hostile combination.

That we shall have to secure ourselves against the fiscal hostility of others, that we shall have to prevent the recurrence of the conditions under which, when war broke out, we found ourselves short of essential commodities, because we had allowed certain industries, and certain sources of supply, to pass entirely under the control of our enemies, no one will doubt, subject, however, to this reservation, that it will surely be for our interest that the stream of trade should, so far as our own fiscal interests permit, be allowed to flow strong and uninterrupted in its natural channels.

TERRITORIAL DESIDERATA.

There remains the question of territorial claims. The most authoritative statement of these is to be found in the Allies' Note of January 10, 1917. This statement must obviously be regarded as a broad outline of the desiderata of the Allies, but is anyone prepared to argue that the sketch is complete, or that it may not become necessary to re-examine it?

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Liverpool in October last, used the following language:

> No one pretends that it would be right or opportune for either side to formulate an ultimatum, detailed, exhaustive, precise, with clauses and sub-clauses, which is to be accepted verbatim et literatim, chapter and verse, as the indispensable preliminary and condition of peace.

"There are many things," he added, in a world-wide conflict such as this, which must of necessity be left over for discussion and negotiation, for accommodation and adjustment, at a later stage."

It is surely most important that this wise counsel should be kept in mind. Some of our original desiderata have probably become unattainable. Others would probably now be given a less prominent place than when they were first put forward. Others, again, notably the reparation due to Belgium, remain, and must always remain, in the front rank; but when it comes to the wholesale rearrangement of the map of South-Eastern Europe we may well ask for a suspension of judgment and for the elucidation which a frank exchange of views between the Allied Powers can alone afford.

POSSIBLE REVISION.

For all these questions concern our Allies as well as ourselves, and if we are to have an Allied Council for the purpose of adapting our strategy in the field to the ever-shifting developments of the war, it is fair to assume that, in the matter of peace terms also, the Allies will make it their business to examine, and if necessary to revise, the territorial requirements.

Let me end by explaining why I attach so much importance to these considerations. We are not going to lose this war, but its prolongation will spell ruin for the civilised world, and an infinite addition to the load of human suffering which already weighs upon it. Security will be invaluable to a world which has the vitality to profit by it, but what will be the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch out a hand with which to grasp them?

In my belief, if the war is to be brought to a close in time to avert a world-wide catastrophe, it will be brought to a close because on both sides the peoples of the countries involved realise that it has already lasted too long.

There can be no question that this feeling prevails extensively in Germany, Austria, and Turkey. We know beyond doubt that the economic pressure in those countries far exceeds any to which we are subject here. Ministers inform us in their speeches of "constant efforts" on the part of the Central Powers "to initiate peace talk." (Sir E. Geddes at the Mansion House, November 9.).

THINGS THAT NEED SAYING.

An immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood:

(1) That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a Great Power;

(2) That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice;

(3) That, except as a legitimate war measure, we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world;

(4) That we are prepared, when the war is over, to examine in concert with other Powers the group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of "the freedom of the seas";

(5) That we are prepared to enter into an international pact under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

The question of "the freedom of the seas" was amongst those raised at the outset by our American Allies. The formula is an ambiguous one capable of many interpretations and I doubt whether it will be seriously contended that there is no room for profitable discussion.

If it be once established that there are no insurmountable difficulties in the way of agreement upon these points, the political horizon might perhaps be scanned with better hope by those who pray, but can at this moment hardly venture to expect, that the New Year may bring us a lasting and honourable peace.

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(Machine made—without animal fat.)

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11	May Middleton in 2 Vols.	1	8
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OPEN LETTERS TO MR. MONTAGU.

PART I.

(Of abiding interest to Indians and Englishmen alike.)

BY

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" Sales of East Indian	--
" Imports	5,000
32nd. American spot trading value	22.37
Egyptian F.G.F. spot quotations	30.80
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) — — { Mar: 31.26 / May 30.90 / July 30.62 / March 30.20 / May 29.90	
New Orleans 10 a.m. — —	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
January	23.59—9
March	23.14—10
May	22.79—11

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	22.22
Jan.-Feb.	22.12
Feb.-Mar.	22.03
March-April	21.94 —24
April-May	21.86
May-June,	21.78
June-July,	21.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.69+1
February	23.52—3
March	23.36
April	23.03—7
May	22.82—8

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	22.22
Jan.-Feb	22.12
Feb.-Mar.	22.03
March-April	21.94 —26
April-May,	21.86
May-June,	21.78
June July;	21.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's closing.
January	30.65— 5
March	29.40—10
May	29.00—15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan 14th:

Middl. Bengal Good	17.45
" " Fully Good	17.70
" " Fine	17.95
Nos. 1 Comra Good	19.21
" " Fully Good	19.46
" " Fine	19.71
Broach Good	21.74
" Fully Good	21.92
" Fine	22.10
Bolide Good	17.45
" Fully Good	17.70
" Fine	17.95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Jan: 12th

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value .. — 595

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 15.

The Liverpool closing cable of yesterday was received this morning, and the nominal quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 590 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 588 exchange, and after touching Rs. 587 gradually improved to Rs. 598 exchange, and Rs. 602/3 Association, with more buyers than sellers. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 602 in the bazaar, and the market closed firm at Rs. 603 exchange and Rs. 606 Association. A fair business has been done.

For ready cotton the demand had been moderate Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 3-15 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	--	--	April	603
Fine Wardah Hingangat	--	--	January	644
" Nagpur Kampti	--	--	"	640
" Khamgaon Akola	--	--	"	608
" Khandelah	--	--	"	550
" Muthla	--	--	"	535
" Bengal	--	--	"	535
Fully Good Bengal	--	--	"	493

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good	--	--	--	601
Ditto Fully Good	--	--	--	491
Akola	--	--	--	602

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 15TH JANUARY 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	533	490		1-25 January
M.G. 2nd Punjab	545			"
M.G. Wardha	655			"
W. G. Nagpore	655			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	601			"
M.G. Khandelah	552			"
M.G. Muthla	570			"
M.G. Broach	617	606	595	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th Jan., 1918, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	540	500	325	Ready
	533	490		1/25th Jan. 18
Sciade Punjab (M.G.)	545	510		1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	595	565		Ready
	582			1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg (Karanja (M.G)	615	595		Ready
	603			1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	655	635		Ready
	655			1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	655	635		Ready
				1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)			595	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	570			1/25th Jan. 18

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 14th January :—

Cotton	12,795 bales.
Wheat	15,132 cwts
Linseed	20,843 "
Rape, Ral & Mustardseed, etc.	159 "
Gingellyseed	148 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1,693 "
Castorseed	1,069 "
Rice	5,979 "
Myrabolams	1,074 "
Cottonseed	5,745 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	14,163 "
Jowar	764 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	13,020 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 28-6.
Sovereign 17-11.
Silver Leady Ex-duty 100-12.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months' sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47.
Cum warrant 95.
Warrant 0-8-0 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 90.
3 per cent. pieces, 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces, 69½.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months Notice, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79½.
Municipal Long dated 78½.
Municipal Short dated 90.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

During the one hour the share market was open a fair amount of business transpired, the market being a shade easier at the close. In the new share bazaar also a fair amount of business was done and this market was easy at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshis 1,890, Simplexs 852/8, Shapurjis 138/12, Pearls 610, Madhavjees 2,250, Luxmi Cottons 1,610, Kohinoors 1,035, Fazulbhoys 827/8, Bradburys 510, Tatas Ordy 268/12, Deferreds 1,210, and New Deferreds 365 premium, and Bombay Tramways 392/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 1,900, Swans 515, Simplexs 850, Pearls 615, M. Petits, 2,050, Madhavjees 2,234, Luxmi Cottons 1,650, Kohinoors 1,030, Finlays 425, Fazulbhoys 830, Davids 625, Centurys 420, Indian Cement 340, Tatas Ordy 270, Deferreds 1,225, and New deferreds, 360 premium, and Bombay Telephones 195.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	For Oct. 17.	Increase + or decrease − compared with corresponding week of 1916.	From 1st to 31st Oct. 1917.	+ Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tapti Valley ..	96,200	+3,802	96,200	+ 3,802
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	26,725	+12,012	26,725	+ 12,012
Ahmedabad Dholka ..	11,935	+3,415	11,935	+ 3,415
Gujerat Central Provinces ..	28,589	+7,677	28,589	+ 7,677
Pulgaon Arvi section ..	54,109	+3,959	54,109	+ 3,959
	4,839	..	4,839	..

RAILWAYS.	For week ending 29th Dec. 1917	+ Increase or decrease compared with corresponding week of 1916.	From 1st Oct. to 29th Dec. 1917.	+ Increase or decrease compared with corresponding period of 1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar Patti	6,500	—5,656	1,08,750	—57,515
Sialkot-Narowal	4,800	+1,245	60,800	+ 5,730
Mandra-Bhon..	2,430	+ 60	36,570	+ 1,761

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Directors of this Bank have submitted to the shareholders the following statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last:—

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,85,794-0-3; to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 4,91,676-4-8; making together Rs. 16,77,470-4-11; which they have decided to apply as under:—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 7,50,000; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 1,00,000; special Jubilee Bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 50,000; transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 4,00,000; transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 50,000; carried forward Rs. 3,27,470-4-11; total Rs. 16,77,470-4-11.

Owing to heavy sales of Council Bills and large importations of gold, money was superabundant during the half-year, the Cash Reserve of the Bank having risen from Rs. 1,001 lakhs on 30th June to Rs. 2,574 lakhs on 3rd November. The supply of money was thus far in excess of the trade demand. The Reserve has since fallen to Rs. 1,400 lakhs which is mostly due to large Government borrowings from the Market to meet War Expenditure. The average Bank rate was 5.42 per cent.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 15th January, 1918, was 30.127 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Sept.-Oct.	18%	200
Alliance Bank ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	326
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	10%	X D. 78
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	17½	1,670
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	17½	1,570
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	8%	31
Bank of Madras ..	500	..	12½	1,130
Central Bank Rs. 25	50	..	7½	27
Central Co-op. Bk. .	50	..	8%	45
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	36
	100	do.	Nil.	34
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	662
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	8½	67/8
Mercantile Bank { £20 A .. / £20 B .. }	26	Mar.-Dec.	12½	£23 1/4
	26	do.	12½	822
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. ..	$ 125	..	33⅓	578
National Bank £125	£25	..	16%	542

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,025
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	..	7½		102
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	..		560
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar.-Sep.	25	X.D.	1,060
Bombay United ..	250	..	40		575
Bradbury Mill ..	250	..	..		240
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	15	X.D	422-8.
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	90		430
Central India P ..	500	May.-Nov	6%	X D	2,595
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		360
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	5		400
Coutia	1,000	Mar.-Sept	90		1,330
Crescent	100	do.	12		650
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20	X.D.	160
David	250	do.	15		422.8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May.-Nov.	10		625
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	35		215
Faridhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	50	X.D.	675
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	40		867
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		1,440
Gold Mohur	500	..	25		422.8
Globe	100	..	Nil.		256
Hindustan	1,000	..	50		77/8
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50		625
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.	15		1,600
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	35		2,230
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50		420
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	25		800
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		389
Jewraj Balco	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		74
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	150		360
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,325
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	100		182
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	55	X.D	2,700
Laksmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100		1,070
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	150		1,040
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	80		2,250
Manockji Petit ..	1,000	Mar-Sept.	60		1,600
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		2 0
Morarji Goculdas ..	1,000	..	80		1.0
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.	8		2,950
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	30		305
New Great Eastern	200	..	20	nom	620
New City of Bom. .	500	Apl.-Oct.	12		312 8
Pearl	250	..	35		810
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept	25	X.D.	610
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	14		435
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	20	X. D.	450
Sholapore	1,000	do.	276		325
Sir Stanpurji Brocha	100	..	Nil.		6,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	60	XD	1363/4
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	XD	852/4
Swan	250	Oct.	20	XD	1,395
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	90		445
Tata Mill { O ..	500	400	..		1193
{ P ..	800	400			890
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50		425
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	70	X.D.	2,100
	500	..	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton { O ..	500	..	75	nom.	440
Western India { P ..	1,000	..	70		515
			25	X.D.	587/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Rs.		Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	280		3,700
Albert Kurranchee .	1,000	Nov.	40		250
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	6		100
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15		105
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20		120
Fort	275	Nov.	50		700
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6		40
Harvey and Sainpat	500	July.	60		625
Hindustan P. & M. ..	250	..	..		145
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6		105
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10		110
Jumna Ghag & P. Co	1,000	..	7		705
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	40		550
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		335
Malmudpura Cta. ..	225	..	7		100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15		225
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	80		950
New Mofussil Co. ..	500	Nov.	30		775
New Berar	500	Oct.	40		575
New Prince of Wales	400	do.	50	X.D.	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.		255
Surat City	200	Oct.	12		175
Volkart U P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	30		500
Vatchwan G.P. —	150	—			100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½%		83
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	6½%	X.D.	114
Ahmedabad Prantij	520	do.	8%	X.D.	535
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par	525
Central Provinces .	100	Jan.-July.	4%		94
Dhond—Baramati .	100	do.	4½%		90
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June.	4½%		94
Hoslarpur Doab ..	100	do.	4%		94
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	5%	X.D.	71
Pachora Jamnur Rs75	100	Jan.-July.	4%		83
Sara Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4%		46
Sialkot Narowal ..	102	Apl.-Oct.	6%		97
Sind Lakhi ..	100	July.-Dec.	7%		12
Tapti Valley ..	600	Mar.-Aug.	7½%		531
Upper Sind Light ..	100	Jan.-July	6%	X.D.	55

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100		1 160
All-India U.Co., Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1		
Bamankua	5	..	Rs. 2		7
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	nom	
Badham Pile ..	70	June	3		80
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	..	Nil.		46
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..		96
Brl. Burma Pt. ..	5	Mar.-Oct.	5		8/9
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15d.		1,070
B. E.S. & T. Co. Ltd. O	200	Feb.-Aug.	6%		395
P	10	..	10		100
Bombay Ice ..	40	..	Rs. 2		17
Bombay Flour ..	500	Jan.-Aug	120		1,310
Bo. Land & Bldgs.	400	..	56		380
Bombay Steam { O	200	Mar.-Sept.	12		300
Navigation { P	200	Feb.-Oct.	%	X.D	235
Bundi Cement Co. .	10	Nov.-Oct.	..		22/8/23
Central M.Co., Ltd .	10	April.	5/10		49/8
City of Bo. Bldgs Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		350
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	..		128
Empire Life Rs. 50 .	500	..	Nil.		326
The Eastern { O.	£1	Nil.	Nil.		19/4
Chemical Co. { D.	£2	Nil.	Nil.		38
Indian Cement Co. ..	200	..	Nil.		330
Katni Cement { O .	100	..	9		295
{ D .	40	..	44/12	X.D.	1,520
{ P ..	100	..	7%		197
Ind. Mercantile In., Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 .	100	Dec.	81%		130
Inland Steam { Old	100	Dec.-July	7%		30
Nav. Co. { New					
{ Issue	100	Dec.-July.	7%		
P. 150	200	March.	7%		218
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July.	18		200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	10%		85
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 16		180
Karachi Lands Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.		100
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5%		74
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 16		225
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%	nom.	30
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%		85
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 60. ..	200	May;	20%		350
Phillips & Co. ..	46	July	11		87/8
Ports Canning Co. ..	1'000	Sept;	45		625
Shivrajpur Syndetc.	10	..	20%	X.D.	49
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	nom.	55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.,	100	..	6		100
	75	Sept;	9		
Tata Iron Steel {	20	Sept:	165%	Prom	3718
Co.	150	Mar.-Sept:	6%		365
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	1'000	Jan.	7%	X.D.	1,030
Tata Iron Steel Def					1,210
" " P.	1'000	Jan.	7%	..	1.5
Tata Hydro Deb.				6%	1 210
Com. P.S. ..	1'000	April-Oct	5%	Prem	
Thacker & Co. ..	5	May;	20%		320
Telephone Co ..	52	—	Rs. 6		220

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.898 Inches
Temperature of Air ..	77.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	71.2 "
Dew Point ..	68.5 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.745 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	84.6 "
Minimum do. ..	69.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	NNE,ESE,E,WNW,N.
Movement of Wind do; do; ..	113 Miles.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BARAMATI EAGER TO INTRODUCE IT IN ITS SCHOOLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a general meeting of the Baramati Municipality held recently, after disposing of the routine business a report from the Schools Committee was submitted which stated that within a week after the passing of Mr. Patel's Bill, a prize distribution ceremony of Municipal Schools was held wherein the Collecter, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, suggested that this Municipality can easily take advantage of the newly passed Act. Thus being encouraged by him the public held two meetings (one of which was called by Mahomedans), which were largely attended, to consider the suggestion, and passed resolutions to the effect that free and compulsory education should be introduced within the municipal limits of Baramati as early as possible. The Schools Committee took a census with the help of the teachers and found that out of a population of 6,743 souls, there are at present 565 boys and 184 girls who attend schools, while among children between the ages of 6 and 11, there are 213 boys and about 262 girls who do not attend a school. It was estimated that by applying the principle of compulsion at least 200 boys will come to school.

The present municipal expenditure on primary education excluding grants given to the English School and the public library, amounts to Rs. 5,800. This amount is made up as follows:—

Rs. 1,924	Government Grant.
Rs. 500	Fees.
Rs. 200	Local Fund Grant.
Rs. 3,176	Municipal Fund.
5,800	

This measure will cost the Municipality an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,500 involving a loss of Rs. 500 by the abolition of fees, on the present basis. The total cost on account of this measure to the Municipality is estimated to be Rs. 7,000 which amount will be made up by the following contributions, the understanding being that Government will bear up half the cost:—

Rs. 3,400	Government Grant.
Rs. 3,400	Municipal Funds.
Rs. 200	Local Fund Grant.
7,000	

The estimated expenditure provides for additional teachers, provision for accommodation being contemplated in the existing school houses and also by the inclusion of the neighbouring public places.

After an informal discussion, which evinced the desire to make the measure a success, the proposal to move Government to allow the Municipality to introduce the principle of free and compulsory education within their own jurisdiction was put before the meeting by Mr. R. N. Mehta. It was passed unanimously.

RAJKOT AS MATRIC CENTRE.

(From our Correspondent.)

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 15.

In connection with yesterday's meeting his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has announced his desire of giving Rs. 500 annually towards the expenses at present for the next five years and to give every other facility that the State can afford if the Syndicate of the Bombay University is prepared to continue Rajkot as a Matric centre as hitherto.

JULLUNDUR KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA

(From a Correspondent.)

JULLUNDUR Jan. 15.

Pundita Lajjawati, Honorary Vice-Principal, Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, had taken a vow to collect Rs. 50,000 for the Vidyalaya, for the fulfilment of which she had to remain out for more than seven months and had to travel far and wide. She returned home from Calcutta this evening and was received at the station by leading citizens numbering several hundreds. She was taken in procession to the Vidyalaya, where the students received her amidst cheers and presented an address of welcome, to which she made a befitting reply.

DEARNESS OF LIVING.

E. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' PETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14

The subordinate staff of the E. I. Railway administration a short while ago approached the authorities for an increase of salary owing to dearness of living as a result of the war. Twenty-five per cent. was the amount requested. An increase of five per cent. was granted. But this has not been considered satisfactory and a request has been cabled Home that the decision be reconsidered. A meeting of delegates from various centres is to be held at Dinapore to-morrow.

AWARDS TO BENGAL POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Lord Ronaldshay distributed awards this morning to certain police officers of Bengal Police for meritorious service rendered by them. The officers of the intelligence branch were rewarded for conspicuous good work during the past year and officers of the C.I.D. and district police for having broken up a notorious gang of dacoits, who had been operating in Bankura and Midnapore districts. Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Police who was awarded the Police Medal last year, was presented with it to-day by his Excellency.

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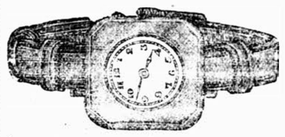

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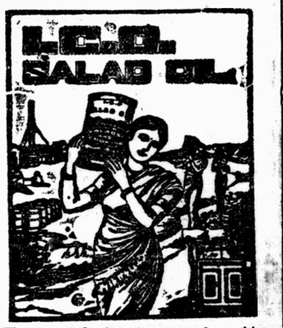

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